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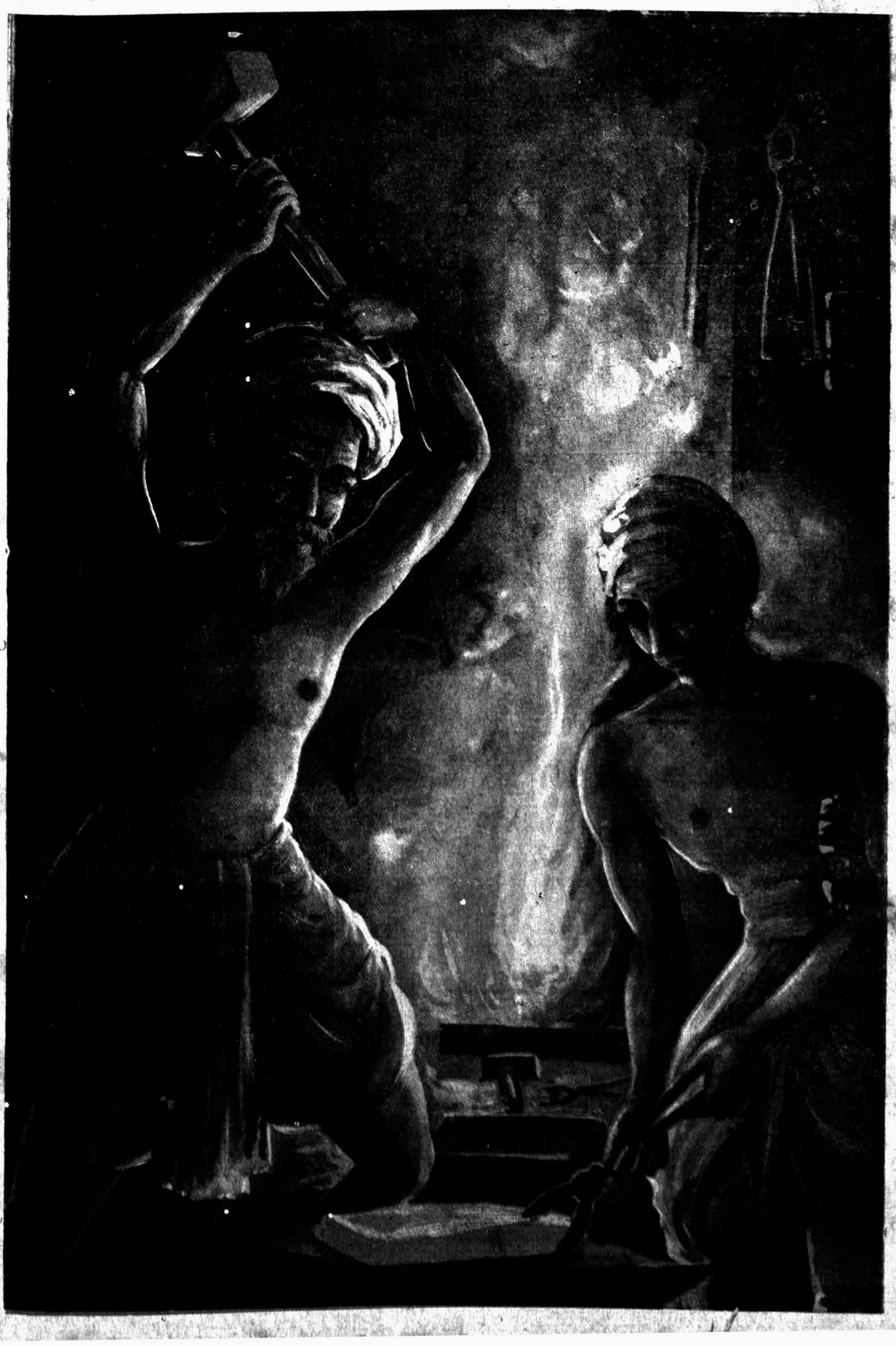

"THE SMITH, A MIGHTY MAN, IS HE"

VITHALNAGAR SPRINGS UP

With the opening of the Secretariat of the Reception Committee, Vithalnagar has been transformed into a bee-hive of activity. With only three months for the session to commence, speeding up of the arrangements appears to be the object of the Reception Committee authorities.

Vithalnagar construction work in progress.

A general view of the bamboo huts erected for delegates and offices at Vithalnagar.

Kitchen for workers at Vithalnagar, Haripura.

Congress Workers at Haripura after their midday meal.

Villagers crossing the Tapti to work for the construction of Vithalnagar at Haripura.

Haripura farmers at work.

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A PIONEER OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

Professor Manikrao Of Baroda, Founder Of Vyayam Mandir, To Celebrate Diamond Jubilee Next Year

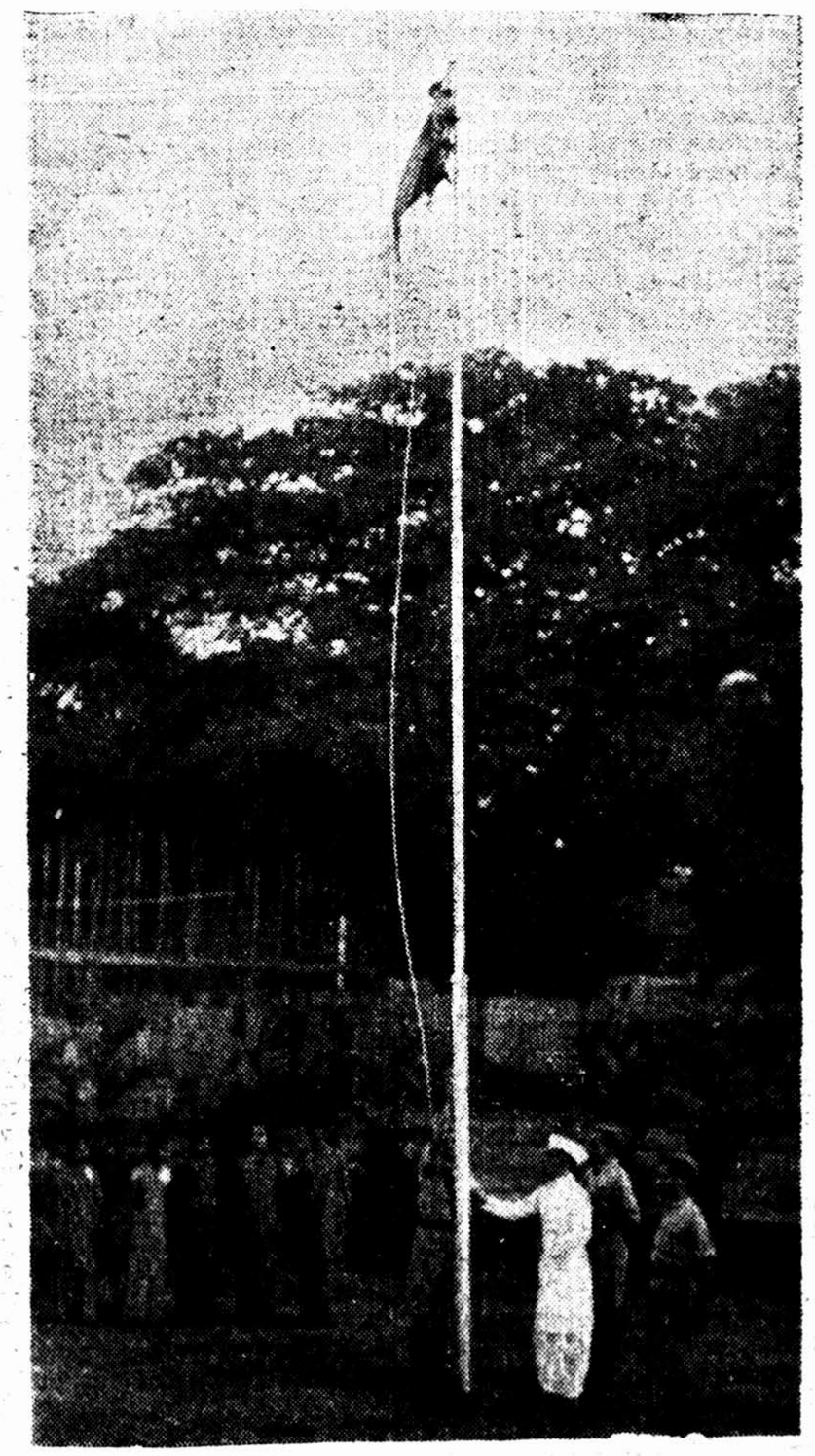
(By B. S. FANSALKAR)

At this most critical juncture in the history of our motherland when she is on the verge of occupying her rihtful place in the comity of self-governing independent nations of the world, the factor of the most essential importance indispensably vital to her progress is a strong, virile, robust youthful generation who can ably shoulder and carry on the huge responsibilities which India will necessarily have to undertake as a free nation. We find around us in independent countries abroad. the recognition by the state of this most vital factor and the persistent, vigorous, organised efforts by the state to train up its youth to physical perfection. Such movements specially noticeable in totalitarian states like Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany, and Soviet Russia finds its expression in various intense efforts of mass organisation and training such as the Hitler Jugend, the Fascist Youth movements, vacation Camps, outings, mass callisthenics, field sports and pastimes, etc. In our country unfortunately our alien rulers turn deaf ears to our protests against their utter apathy and indifference in making any concentrated efforts to train up India's youth. This lack of enthusiasm on the part of the state is not merely carelessness, but a deliberate attitude of professed indifference purposely adopted in order to deny India even common privileges of physical well-being.

Hence every patriotic-minded lover of our motherland is bound to appreciate and support wholeheartedly the different movements established and organised in various parts of India by "Savants" who have selflessly dedicated their whole lives entirely to this noble cause—the cause of fostering among the younger generation of India, a spirit of self-reliance and espirit-de-corps—whereby they can be enthused to fight (when called upon) for the noble cause of India's freedom.

Full Of Anecdotes

Among those savants who are engaged in this worthy task of making India's youth physical-culture-conscious—at enormous risk to their personal well-being, happiness, prosperity and even financial resources is Rajratna Professor Manikrao of Baroda, not only known throughout the length and breadth of this land, but even abroad. The selfless service which he has rendered to our country at the most critical junctures, is legion, Prof. Manikrao is familiarly known to the close circle of his intimate friends and admirers as Bhau. Prof. Manikrao, though he is no moralist, yet from his very rich experiences in various aspects of life, he relates to us (for I have had very recently the privilege of a close association with him) innumerable anecdotes full of the deepest moral significance, from which great lessons in life can be learnt. Informal interesting, intimate, intensely gripping, affably-worded spontaneous—these adjectives appropriately describe the nature of Prof. Manikrao's hearty mode of conversing which has a certain "magic" property, so to say, and which electrifies us by the very intensity and ardour of it. He does not indulge in some prosaic, moral, philosophical, sophisticated discourses of an abstract or abstruse nature; but he tells us something in such an intimate manner that instantaneously he becomes endeared to us. In short what he tells us is intensely living, vital and dynamic. The picturesque background of his descriptions is vividly portrayed before our mind's eye because of the intense expression of his thoughts into language. Now, it may be a vivid picture of the paraphernalia of some historic Durbar which he was commanded by some prince to attend, at another moment, it may be the colourful description of a shikar scene full of the wildest hair-raising thrills—for it has been the privilege of Prof. Manikrao to have lived a life packed with the most romantic, colourful and adventurous episodes. His has been a life of hard toil—honest, disinterested, selfless toil—in the service of both prince and pauper alike, in which he is constantly enaged. If he is not setting the broken bone of a poor old woman, who has been brought in by some village folk to his Bone-setting Hall, in a bullock-cart from a distance of several miles; he will be attending to the physical and moral welfare of some scion of an aristocratic family who may have been kept under his guardianship. So varied have been the tasks and duties that fall to his lot, that if he is not protecting people from being drowned (as in the 1927 floods in the Gujerat) he has to shelter and attend to the injuries inflicted upon victims of a lathi charge at Dharasana during the salt-raid days. If he be not shielding the late Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee the Congress President in 1907 from receiving a shower of brickbats (There was a pandemonium at the 1907 Surat Congress Session, when Prof. Manikrao acted as Mr. Nowrojee's personal bodyguard) he will be presenting an address on behalf of the public of Baroda to H. H. Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad on the occasion of his Diamond Jubilee. If he is not showing the Resident at Baroda round his famous Gymnastic institution, the Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, he will be playing with the little children who come to indulge in their innocent gambols in the playground in front of his institution. Little does one realize from the almost ascetic simplicity of the dress, that here is a Grand Old Man who has rendered unparalleled services to our nation at several hours of trial; little does one realize that the man whom he is facing has given an able lead to the youth of the country by bringing in a revival of interest in India's age-old ancient games and pastimes by inventing altogether original system of uniform words of command in the Hindusthani language, for the first time, establishing a unified system of several types of squad-drills. Herein consists his pioneer work. He has thoroughly modernised out-of-date systems which had been rendered obsolete and revived at the same time the interest in ancient Indian folk-games and pastimes, which had fallen into disrepute This system of Lathi-exercises, he was the first to co-ordinate for purposes of formation squad-drill. Similarly Lezim and Indian Club-swinging were also organized into formation-drills with the adequate provision of rhythmical accompaniment. On account of these signal efforts of his for the development of physical culture, he came to have a peculiar hold on the minds of the youth of the country to whom he is known as "Guru". He has also based several different systems of exercise for young girls and women.



Mr. K. M. Munshi hoistin g the National flag at the Azad Maidan on the ann iversary of the Bombay National Guards.

Vyayam Mandir

To-day a visit to his institution, the Jummadada Vyayam Mandir at Baroda, will immediately convince the visitor of the tremendous interest taken in these diverse games by young boys and girls who will be seen drilling in various groups under trained instructors. By writing several articles and a book entitled "Art of Kusti at the time of Maharaja Khanderao Gaekwad" in Marathi he has stimulated public interest in India's ancient sport of wrestling whica has won her many laurels in the international arena. He has also invented a number of new "Pench" or tricks which he can be found on an evening demonstrating with great vigour and relish to his students. When one has the good fortune to see him in one of these movements he will have an idea of the tremendous energy which he possesses even at the ripe old age of 59. It is apparent enough that Prof. Manikrao has lived every inch the ideals of purity, chastity and service which he preaches to his pupils.

It will be remembered that Prof. Manikrao rendered meritorious services to the public of Baroda by resuscitating several families striken by the overwhelming flood disaster of 1927 and spared no efforts to provide adequate accomdation for them in his institution,

(Continued on page 47)

EYES REVEAL CHARACTER

An Index To Personality And Temperament

Eyes have been called "the mirrors of the soul" and it is certainly true that they reflect the temperament to a large extent. The size, shape, sparkle and whether or not they are deep-set are all factors to be taken into consideration in determining what type of person you are. But don't forget to take also into consideration the rest of the facial structure—I have already dealt with the nose and mouth.

Eyes should be set fairly well apart. The correct distance between them should be the width of an eye. Measure and see if you have exactly this distance between your own. If so, you have a pretty even temperament, and this must be taken into consideration when judging the shape. Eyes set too close together generally denote a mean person, someone who is naturally suspicious of others and very cautious. If the eyes are narrow, too, the person is definitely not one to be trusted. Eyes set too far apart show, on the other hand, a very trusting type of individual; someone reliable, affectionate and generous, but a kind who may quite easily be taken advantage of by others, writes "Fortuna" in "Prediction."

Cautious And Deceitful

Small, or narrow eyes, indicate a cautious and often deceitful person. There is nothing "open" about them—you'll find it hard to know what they really think, but they have great powers of concentration, these folks, and are very shrewd and calculating. They are often independent, too. But where the eyes are very small or over-narrow, beware of slyness, bad temper and greed.

Larger eyes are not always as innocent as they look. If they are set fairly close together for instance, the person, especially if a woman, is one who can assume a child-like expression as part of her stock-in-trade, to cloak, perhaps, a certain amount of trickery. But you can trust the man or woman with large, wide-apart eyes, for he or she is as simple and honest as the day, and is full of good spirits and eagerness. But there is very little power of real concentration. The person is more fond of imitating others than being original or creative and is apt to be deceived easily because everything is taken at its face value.

Round eyes have a rather different meaning. Small round eyes are a sign of a keen, practical brain, not too much imagination, but fond of order and method and an eagerness to "get on." There is a good memory and the person is very observant. Large round eyes generally belong to the person who is bubbling over with good spirits, energy and unquenchable enthusiasm. These people like a free, outdoor life and plenty of good times at games and parties, rather than over books. There is a certain amount of determination, and often the owner succeeds on the stage or screen as a comedian or mimic.

The idealists and thinkers of the world have long (not narrow) eyes. These people are very deep thinkers, keenly intellectual and often gifted in literature or science, or maybe he or she is a clever sculptor or artist. They are far-seeing and visionary, and there is plenty of kindliness and understanding where others are concerned.

An Average, Even Temper

Maybe your own eyes are just a moderate size and have no outstanding characteristics as to size or shape, in which case you are just an average, even-tempered person, not given to extremes of any kind. You have plenty of common sense.

Thoughtful people, however, even if they have just ordinary shaped eyes, can often be picked out by the way in which their eyes are *set*. Very deep set eyes are the sign of a serious disposition, much quiet, careful thought, a slow but dogged determination and plenty of shrewdness and good humour. These folks can take blows without flinching. The more deep set the eyes, the more "character" the person may reveal. On the other hand, people with eyes that seem to be just lodged on the cheeks are often frivolous types with no ability for careful thought; just as those with bulging eyes often denote the chatterbox. The health must also be taken into consideration here.

The colour of the eyes is all-important. Blue eyes—of a medium, not too decided blue—show a certain amount of boldness, daring, energy and shrewdness. This is quite a good colour to have, but lighter blue eyes are often the sign of a weak-natured person, capable, too, of selfishness and no real affection. But they are self-controlled, business-like and very matter-of-fact, even though there is generally that streak of "weakness" in them somewhere; perhaps in the form of treachery or cheating. Genius above the average is sometimes shown in people with remarkable greeny-blue eyes and these, like steel-grey eyes, often belong to soldiers and famous seamen or explorers. The melting, violety-blue types are more affectionate and lovers of the home.

Grey eyes belong to men of power and foresight and they also denote plenty of system, method, self-control and business ability. The person rarely shows his or her emotions and may be a bit "cold" in matters of the heart, but the grey-eyed people, especially the darker grey, are capable of much loyalty and quiet devotion.

Brains And Ambition

Grey-green eyes show plenty of brains and ambition. Green eyes may hide a temper—quite a temperamental person, in fact—but are a sign of energy and success in artistic and literary spheres. These people are not easy to get on with, but we could not do without them!

The ancients used to believe that hazel eyes held special mystic powers, probably because the shade is more or less an undecided one. Astrologers may tell you that hazel-eyed folks are under the benevolent rays of the Sun, and certainly possessors of eyes of this type are happy people, as a rule, with sunny temperaments. Often they are rather timid and lack "push," but they are fond of children and home-life and are very gentle and affectionate. Given a start, they could rise to rule others, but it would be with a very light government!

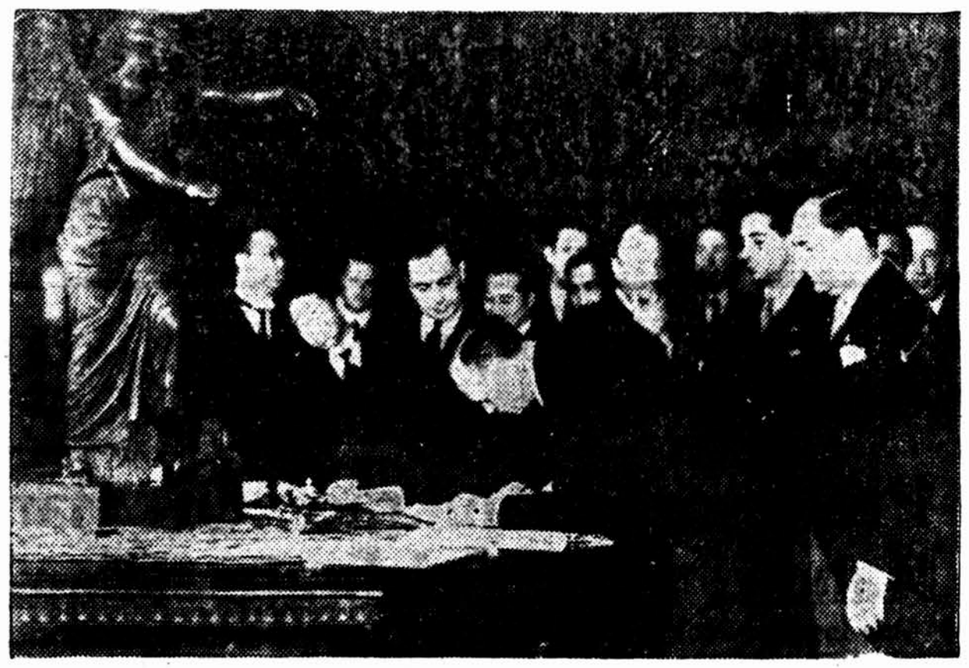
Brown-eyed people are usually warm-hearted and sincere, and make good friends and marriage partners. The medium brown people are really those who are easiest to get on with, but the darker the brown the more marked the emotional characteristics of the person. Very dark brown eyes show an ardent, passionate nature, swayed by moods or great love or great hatred. There is a great show of feeling, as self-control is not strong, but the dark brown types are full of compassion and sympathy and are not generally flirts. They can concentrate well, too, when they choose.

Criminal Tendencies

The goldy brown shades of eyes are not always trustworthy folks. There are often criminal tendencies here; certainly a streak of moral weakness.

Puffiness beneath the eyes is not always a sign of ill-health. It is supposed to betray a keen intellect and wit in words, either speech or writing.

The eyebrows should also be taken into consideration. Coarse eyebrows show great vitality and determination; thin, scanty ones a weak will and gentle nature. Coarse, ill-formed brows reveal a lack of decision and a muddled, often brutal, mind. Fine, well-marked brows indicate a refined mind but there is often no great power of concentration. A slight arch is a good sign if the brows are not too thick or too thin.



Herr Von Ribbentrop photographed signing the Pact at the Foreign Ministry in Rome, watched by Italian and Japanese representatives.

YOUNG CHINESE PLACE THEIR LIVES IN HANDS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS! The flow of refugees quickened as the Japanese rapidly ousted the Chinese from the Shanghai war zone.

ARLISS AS JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER?

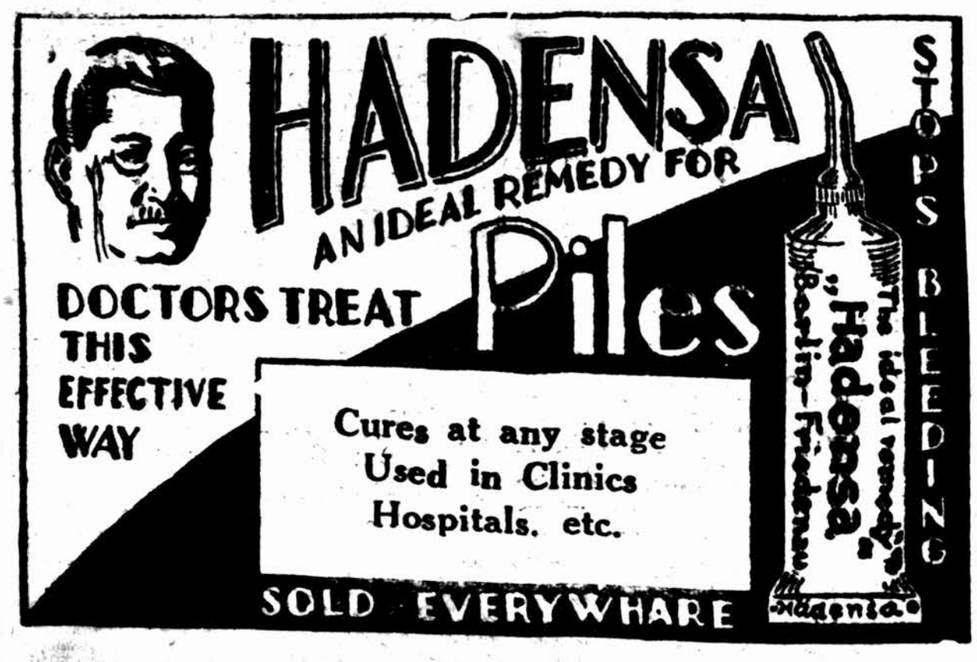
They talk in Hollywood of casting George Arliss, now on his way there from England, in the character of the late John D Rockefeller.

What basis there is for the gossip is not clear, but I think the Rockefeller family would have something drastic to say if any screen dramatist dived into the past on the lines of the stories of ruthless financial cornering that used to be circulated about the subsequently benign oil millionaire who was known as "Jawa D."

Still, it is an interesting notion, and Mr. Arliss (70 next April) has given us no clue to his plans except a statement that he doesn't think of retiring. He has left screen biography alone since the Iron Duke, writes by A. T. Borthwick in "News Chronicle."

His latest performance as Russell Thorndike's parson-smuggler, "Dr. Syn," comes to the New Gallery.

As much as anybody, Mr. Arliss brought distinction to the talking films in those early days when they needed it. His London contract is said to have called for £40,000 a picture. He can clearly afford to reject any Hollywood proposal that he dislikes.



The Voice Of The Masses

Lenin's Widow Recalls How Great Leader Released Creative Energy Of People

"Living, creative Socialism is the work of the masses of the people themselves," Lenin emphasized in the early days of the Great Socialist Revolution. This was not a thought that occurred to him suddenly. It was his deep conviction, which had guided all his revolutionary activity from the very start.

The forerunners of Marxism in Russia wrote much about the role of the individual in history. N. K. Mikhailovsky, for example a prominent Narodnik writer of the latter part of the 19th century, wrote of "heroes and the crowd." Lenin, however never regarded the masses as "an ignorant crowd," but carefully studied the various strata of working people, their interests, their political awareness and their ability to organize. Lenin studied thoroughly all that Marx and Engels had written about the peasant revolts, the Great French Revolution, the Revolution of 1848, the Paris Commune and what the masses were fighting for in these revolutions, writes N. Krutskaya in the "Moscow News."

While abroad, where he lived in emigration, Lenin made a first-hand study of bourgeois democracy, attending meetings of workers and election rallies, and saw how the masses were being deceived, saw the demagogy extensively resorted to by all parties of the time.

1905 Revolution

Lenin gained a great deal from the experience of the Russian Revolution of 1905, of which he made a close study. He studied the living, creative activity of the working class which, in the heat of the Revolution, had set up its Soviets of workers' deputies. He knew how spontaneous and unorganized the peasant revolts had been at the time and how comparatively small was the leading role of the working class in those revolts.

The imperialist world war awakened and aroused the Russian village. It increased the hatred of the peasants for the landlords and the capitalists. The whole country was transformed. The February Revolution of 1917 (which overthrew the autocracy) played a tremendous role in the organization of the masses of the toiling people.

Lenin had written about the social revolution and the leading role of the working class in that revolution as early as 1894 in his work, "Who Are the 'Friends of the People,'" but in 1917 the social revolution had become, to use his words, imminent and possible. The Soviets of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Deputies were already at work. The masses had become totall different.

When in April, 1917, Lenin saw the crowd of workers and soldiers—most of whom were of peasant origin—who came to meet him at the station on his arrival in Petrograd, he immediately felt how the masses of the people had changed and grown. He was deeply moved by the sight of those thousands of working men and women, of soldiers.

Addressing the masses who surrounded the truck on which he stood, Lenin uttered that which stirred him most of all, that which had been the supreme dream of his life: "Long live the Socialist Revolution!" He felt with every fibre of his being how close and how inevitable that Socialist Revolution was.

Stirring Days Of 1917

From April to July, 1917, were months in which Lenin observed the creative energy of the masses welling up like a living spring.

I recall Lenin's face when he returned from the May Day demonstration at Mars Field. It was glowing with excitement.

Lenin eagerly listened to everything pertaining to the energy and initiative displayed by the masses in all spheres of activity, in the realm of education, agitation among the soldiers, formation of peoples courts and so on.

remember Lenin's speech at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, his report of Nov. 3, 1917, on the questions of peace and the land.

I recall how the delegates listened to him with particular, strained attention. Ilyich said: "In our opinion the state is strong because of the political awareness of the masses of the people. It is strong when the masses know everything, when they can form judgments about everything and when everything they do is done consciously."

Everyone knows how well Lenin understood the art of listening to the masses. Coming to Lenin, seeing his simplicity, hearing his simple questions, feeling his attention to everything they said, workers, soldiers, peasants, rank-and-file Party members forgot the official speeches they had prepared and intended to deliver and told him of their experiences, of what was happening around them. "He speaks to us in earnest," workers said of Lenin. Lenin not only asked questions but usually spoke to people about the things which interested him most at the time. That was why the masses felt such intimacy with him, why they regarded him as close to them, one of their own.

Lenin's Faith In The Masses

Lenin did not idealize the masses; he knew how to look at everything soberly. He saw how subject to deception by other parties they still were, what tremendous work was necessary for their enlightenment. But he firmly believed that they would be victorious, that their culture would grow rapidly, that they would be able under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party to establish Socialism.

Lenin had a great ability to understand people. He appreciated the loyalty of Party members to the cause, their sincerity, conviction and closeness to the masses. He could not tolerate conceit and demagogy. He attached no importance to the ability to speak eloquently. During the discussion on the trade union question in 1921, he once said that nothing divided him so much from Trotsky as Trotsky's attitude toward the masses. In that he saw the essence of differences between himself and Trotsky.

Twenty years have passed since the Great Socialist Revolution. The awareness and organization of the masses of the people have grown tremendously during the Civil War, the restoration of the national economy, the struggle for Socialist industrialization of the country and for the reorganization of agriculture on the basis of collectivization. The realization of Lenin's dream to reorganize agriculture along collective lines has been of particular significance. This reorganization, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, was carried out with great discretion, not by commands but through persuasion, through demonstrating better results in this field. The peasants have now become totally different. Their psychology is now much nearer to that of the workers. The life of the masses has been organized entirely anew. Since the days of the Civil War, the Red Army has become a mightier cultural center with every passing year. On the basis of Socialist industrialization and the reconstruction of agriculture, the relations between the various nationalities have become closer, friendship between the peoples has grown, the culture and political awareness of the masses are greater.

WINDSORS AS GUEST OF HITLER: Pictured with their host realm-leader Adolf Hitler (right), are the Duke and Duchess of Windsor on the recent occasion when they visited the Bavarian Alpine retreat of the German Dictator.

New Life In The U. S. S. R.

The Land of Soviets has changed beyond recognition! The masses of the toiling people have become totally different. And precisely because the masses have changed, no diversionists will ever be able to turn back the wheel of history. The diversionists have forgotten the masses. Said one collective farmer in wonder: "Of what are they thinking? They have forgotten us. Do they imagine that we will permit them to betray our Soviet country? We are guarding its strength, its security. It is our own country!"

The Stakhanov movement, the widespread of Socialist competition, the cultural growth of the country laid the basis for the great Stalinist Constitution, in which are recorded the gains achieved under the Soviet power: the Constitution which flings still wider the doors of opportunity for fruitful activity, for development of initiative.

Enemies of the Soviet power said that it would hardly survive 20 days. It has existed 20 years, it is growing, striving toward the future. And "this future. . . what a vista, indeed!"

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MACDONALD THROUGH JOURNALIST'S EYES

WHEN LORD RIDDEL DEALT A KNOCK-OUT BLOW TO EX-PREMIER

Here are a few personal notes on Ramsay MacDonald I would like to give from my diary of meetings with him when I edited the Liberal Bible that is now the "News Chronicle."

For some years before the formation of the National Government in 1931 he showed a certain friendliness. Although he could never hide his prejudice against the Liberals, I suppose he found it expedient to cultivate them for the future, when a working arrangement with them might be necessary to secure him in Parliamentary power, writes Tom Clarke, in "Reynolds Illustrated News."

There was an instance of this friendliness in November, 1927. We had reported in our paper that he was ill, and had expressed the hope that he would take a holiday and get really fit, as the country needed his services.

His entourage issued flat and indignant denials. They seemed to think our paragraph suggested a plot to get him out of the way. Late at night a letter came to me by hand, I expected it was a demand for correction and apology. Instead it was this, in Ramsay's own hand:—

"My Dear Sir,—I must thank you, with all my heart, for the kindly references to me in your issue of to-day. You move me greatly and help me over a weary road. Pray accept my gratitude, and believe me to be,—yours very truly.

"J. Ramsay MacDonald."

POMPOUS TO PRESS

That showed his human side. When he became the prisoner of the Tories our meetings seldom revealed that bigger side of him, and his message, usually sent through underlings, were mostly "bricks".

He was terribly vain and touchy. Those were the days when he revelled in the ceremonial of his Prime Ministership, and in the cultivation of Society folk.

For one who had been a journalist he developed a singularly hard and bureaucratic attitude to the newspapers and the reporters. No love was lost between him and us about that.

We dubbed him "the Schoolmaster" for his hectoring, autocratic ways, and his resentment of the leaset breath of criticism. He seemed to outdo any fire-eating reactionary in what appeared to be his desire to restrict the hard-won liberties of the Press.

POSER FOR MAC

I have a note about going to see him with a deputation led by Lord Riddell the newspaper owner. We went to protest against an alteration in the Official Secrets Act, which would give the police power to search the private homes of newspaper men.

The reason for this retrograde step was a leakage for which, it is amusing now to recall, a Cabinet Minister was as much innocently responsible as the poor scribe who published the information.

Lord Riddell asked Ramsay if this step were in keeping with democratic ideas of Press Freedom. Then, as the Prime Minister dismissed the question with a gesture of importance. Riddle fixed him with a cold eye, and said:—

"Forgive me saying it, but you can't expect to remain in perpetual power, and another Government of a different complexion might very well welcome this weapon you are forging if they at any time desire to go through the private papers of let us say, a well-known Socialist journalist living at Hampstead."

Ramsay glowered and stiffened. Riddell's thrust had obviously awakened memories of distant days when a Government would, perhaps, have gleefully employed this power of search against him had they possessed it. It came out that he was particularly annoyed about the leakage which had caused all the bother because the King had rapped him on the knuckles for allowing Cabinet information to get into the papers before it reached Buckingham Palace.

SNOWDEN'S ATTACK

I used to meet Ramsay in all his splendour at the eve of Parliament receptions at Lady Londonderry's house in Park-lane. Once I talked with him about Lossiemouth, his birthplace in Northern Scotland. I had just been there. I told him I had found it bleak and grey.

"Ah," he said, "there is great inspiration in the grey."

Never will I forget Phillip Snowden's attack on him in the House of Lords in May, 1933. Phillip hissed like an otter. Some days later I asked Philip why he had been so bitter. He asked to remember the formation of the National Government by Ramsay in 1931, and went on, "I was deceived. One thing is certain Labour will never have a renegade like MacDonald back. He was just a Tory. He had always been a social snob."

It has been said that a statesman's place in history can only be judged 20 years after his death taking at the same time into consideration also the events of 20 years before his birth. With that I for one, pass by all the verdicts of the week on Ramsay MacDonald, and hope I may live 20 years to know whether those are right who describe him as his country's saviour or those who saw that he was responsible for the great betrayal in our political history.

100 INVENTIONS IN A CENTURY

A list of 100 inventions, developments and advances occurring in the last 100 years, recently compiled by Grover A. Whalen, is as follows:

Automobiles, Telephones, Telegraph, Radio, Airplanes, Electric Razors, Electric Stoves, Safety Razors, Phonographs, Moving Pictures, Subways, Motor Boats, Spring Beds, League of Nations, Sit-Down Strikes, Reapers, Sewing Machines, Street Cars, Electric Trains, Ocean Liners, Fountain Pens, Photography;

Bicycles, Steam Heat, Murphy Beds, Women's Suffrage, Escalators, Psychoanalysis, Gasoline, Spectroscope, Shatterproof Glass, Steel Ships, Chewing Gum, Cigarettes, Ticker Tape, Oil Burners, Grapefruit, Saxophones, Typewriters, Machine Guns, Zippers, X-Ray;

Antiseptic Surgery, Vulcanized Rubber, Steel Construction, Acetylene, Celluloid, Linotype Machines, Trust Companies, Pullman Cars, Anti-Toxins, Addressographs, Venetian Blinds, Glass Bricks, Rotogravure, Concrete, Electric Ice Boxes, Rayon, Cellulose, Income Tax, Adding Machines, Mimeograph Machines, Stainless Steel, Fluoroscope, Turbines;

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Mr. S. S. Telang, a Bombay chemist, who is being sent to Italy by Messrs. Bisleri (India) to specialize in their laboratories in Milan.

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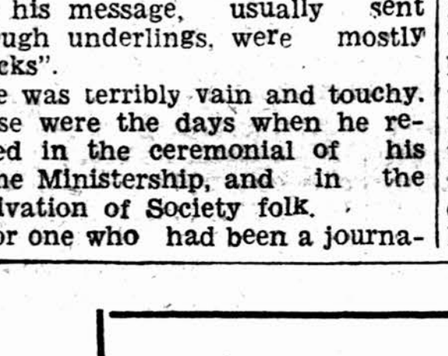

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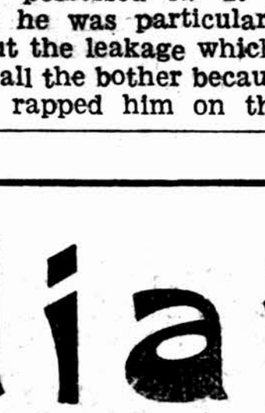

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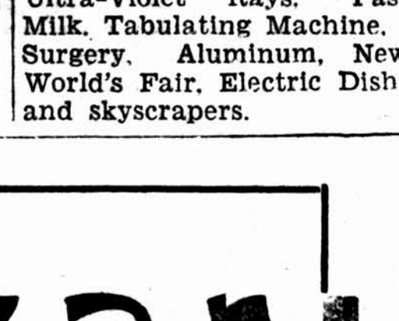

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Big Gun In Indian History

Kings Fight For It, For Who Holds Zam-Zammah Holds Sway Over Country

One of the things to see to-day in the wonderful walled city or Lahore is the gun Zam-Zammah. It has met with many vicissitudes, has had many masters and wandered far, yet in the city of its beginnings it is just a show to make a holiday. What a fall for that fire-breathing dragon! If speech were given to it what would it say to such a dull, ignoble fate?

When it was actually cast is uncertain but there is no doubt that in 1757 Ahmad Shah Durrani ordered his Prime Minister, Shah Wah Khan, to make for him two guns at Lahore. To obtain the metal necessary for this task a tax, known as 'Jijia' was levied and a metal vessel taken from every Hindu house in the city. For many years the land, now known as the Punjab, was trodden under the Afghan invader's heel. Such was the intense misery and distress of those grievous days that even to the present time it is remembered in the couplet:—

'Khada pita laheda'
'Rahnda Ahmad Shaheda.'

The translation runs:—Only what we eat and drink is gained, what remains is Ahmad Shah's.

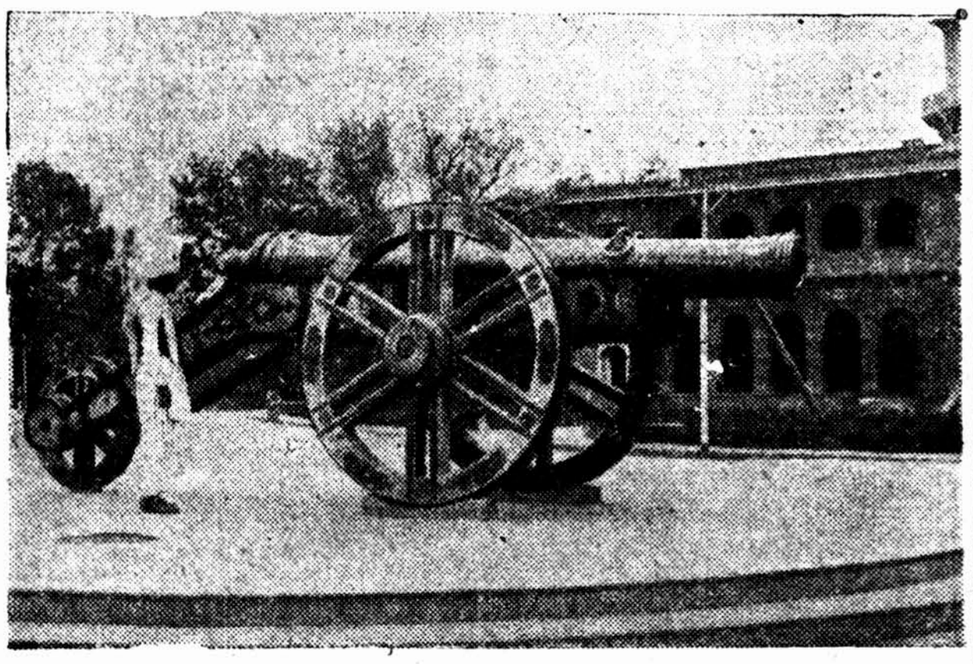
Guns then as now were of supreme importance to any ruler, writes N. B. H. in Indian State Railways Magazine. So the brass and copper, obtained by the tax, were melted and the two bronze guns made. One, Zam-Zammah, still stands for posterity to observe what could be done in the matter of ordnance by the gunners of India, nearly two hundred years ago. The other was lost in the waters of the river Chenab when Ahmad Shah tried to get it across on his way back to Afghanistan in 1761.

Panipat Days

When the Maratha power was in the ascendant Ahmad Shah decided to dispute the sovereignty of India with Sadashiv Bhau, the leader of the Maratha army. They met at Panipat, in January 1761, where was fought the third and last and the bloodiest battle of that cockpit of India. The Durrani used with great effect his gun which helped to give him the victory for the defeated Marathas had, before the fight, been superior in numbers and in artillery—but they had no Zam-Zammah. Nevertheless, the Afghan did not attain his ambition and become the ruler of Hindustan. Like so many famous leaders the very men who had helped him to win now resisted him for they demanded to be paid off so that they might return to their beloved Kabul. They were too strong for Ahmad Shah and in anger he made his way to Lahore where his treasured gun had to be left behind for there was no carriage strong enough to take it with him when he departed for Afghanistan.

In the next year it changed owners. Hari Singh, Bhangi, captured a small village outside Lahore, really that city's arsenal, and with the loot was Zam-Zammah. Henceforth, its name was altered to The Bhangian Tope, by which the Sikhs still call it in memory of its captor and it was no more The Hummer but The Lion's Roar.

For two years it lay discarded, almost as rubbish, in the Shah Burj, the Royal Tower of Lahore Fort. But its fame was alive and two years later two more Bhangis, Lahna Singh and Gujar Singh captured the fort and the gun. Not for long did they hold their gains. Two days only had passed when Charat Singh, Sukerchakia, arrived to congratulate them on their victory but the sting lay in his request that they should share the booty with himself. Too weak to defy they agreed and offered the gun. It was heavy and, moreover, unmounted so most likely they hoped he would not accept, but he did. Such a prize was not to be scorned and he commanded that his men should carry it to his camp near-by. This great feat was accomplished and later they managed to transport the powerful cannon to the Sikh fort at Gujranwala. By this time its fame was widespread and it became to the country folk a talisman of victory, even an incarnation of Mahadeva, 'the great god,' Siva. It is not, therefore, surprising that its stay at Gujranwala was not long.



Zam-Zammah, the historic bronze gun of Ahmad Shah.

Battle For Possession

And now it journeys to Ahmad Nagar, taken there by the Chattas, a division of the Sikhs. Ahmad Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan, brothers and rival chiefs of the Chattas quarelled bitterly for the possession of the gun and in the ensuing fight three of their sons were slain. Then into the field comes a leader of the Bhangis, another division of the Sikhs. His name was Gujar Singh and he is the super-villain of this little episode in the history of Zam-Zammah. One of the Chatta chieftains appealed to him for help against his brother, at the moment the victor. Aid was promised and soon Ahmad Khan fell into the Bhangi's hands. For some long hours the captive was kept without water to drink. This was too much to bear and the gun was given to Gujar Singh who had promised to restore it to his ally, Pir Muhammad. But the temptation to keep it was too great. It could not be resisted and hastily gathering his men together the Sikh leader set off for his headquarters at Gujrat, the gun with him. At Gujarat it was placed on the wall of the citadel. There it stayed for two years; afterwards its movements were rapid.

Fighting and strife were rampant in the distracted land. A gun as powerful as a dragon was worth a struggle. Again the Chattas attempted to regain it. They were successful and removed it from Gujarat to their own town. Ram Nagar. Up and down went the see-saw of conquest and with it went The Hummer. To the top came the Bhangis and the gun was recaptured and taken to Amritsar. Its wanderings seemed over for it rested in the city of The Golden Temple for thirty years. Then along came Ranjit Singh. He expelled the Bhangis from Amritsar and with the conquest obtained the gun.

Great was his pride. The Sikh army had been transformed by the great, little man into a strong infantry force backed by powerful artillery and officered by Europeans some of whom had served under Napoleon. There were 484 pieces of ordnance but the darling was Zam-Zammah, the Lion's Roar for was not the Maharajah the Lion of the Sikh people?

Ranjit Singh Uses It

By the strength of his artillery Ranjit Singh gradually rose from being the chief of a tribe of roving plunderers to be the leader of a nation. His ambition, once gratified, grew with what it fed upon and soon began a career of conquest that did not cease till the Sikh came into touch with a wall of impenetrable mountains on the one hand and on the other with a foreign power whose frontier was as strong.

In all of his earlier campaigns the capturer of strongholds went with him. To Daska, Kasur, Wazirabad and Multan it journeyed. In January 1818 Multan was invested by the Sikh army and the mighty wonderworker hurled huge stone balls against the ramparts but alas! in vain. Four times was the great gun used but the time of glory was past. Serious injuries had been inflicted during the siege and sadly the carriage bearing the wounded talisman returned to Lahore.

From 1818 till 1870 Zam-Zammah, a never failing source of interest and discussion, stood at the Delhi gate of the capital of the Punjab. Strange to say it was never utilised by the disputants in a struggle for the control of the city. All, seemingly, recognised it as unfit for further use. Its work was done. But its wanderings still continued for in 1870, on the occasion of the visit by the Duke of Edinburgh to Lahore, it was taken from the city-gate and placed on a raised platform opposite the entrance to the old museum, nov. the market place, facing the Anarkali, Sadr Bazaar. This market crossing was the favourite haunt of the children and it was here that Kim first caught sight of the old Tibetan.

"Kim sat, in defiance of municipal orders, astride the gun Zam-Zammah on her brick platform opposite the old Ajaib-Gher—the Wonder House, as Indians call the Lahore Museum. Who holds Zam-Zammah, that 'fire-breathing dragon holds the Punjab; for the great green-bronze piece is always first of the conqueror's loot.

On the back of the gun in the middle is a longer inscription just as unintelligible as the other to most sightseers It describes the weapon as 'terrible as a dragon and huge as a mountain; a destroyer even of the strongholds of heaven and a weapon like a fire-raining dragon.' This verse really is a chronogram, that is a verse in which a date is hidden and the last line 'What a gun; a weapon like a fire—raining dragon' when the value of each letter is taken, gives the date of the casting.

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Jagadish Chandra Bose —As I Knew Him

(By Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray).

Bhaskara was the last star in the firmament of India, thus wrote Weber in his history of Sanskrit literature. In fact after Bhaskaracharya (11th century) the Sun has set in India After a lapse of close upon eight centuries a great luminary arose in the firmament in the shape of Jagadish Chandra. What part he has played in the awakening of intellect may be expressed by the following extract from my "Life and Experiences".

"Dawn of a new era—Original Scientific researches in Bengal".

Jagadish Chandra Bose, after graduating as an ordinary B. A. of the Calcutta University, had been sent by his father to Cambridge to complete his education at the great British seat of learning in 1880. He had the advantage of sitting there at the feet of Lord Rayleigh and of imbibing the traditions of the seminaries on the banks of the Cam. On his return to Calcutta in 1885 he was appointed a junior Professor of Physics, his senior colleague being Sir John Eliot It is a remarkable fact that for twelve years in succession the world knew nothing about him; his students of course highly appreciated the experiments with which his lectures were illustrated. He was, however, by no means idle during this time. His fertile and inventive genius was called into play and he developed wonderful originality in connection with the Hertzian waves. In 1895 he read a paper before the Asiatic Society of Bengal entitled "The Polarisation of Electric Ray by a crystal". It appears that he had not then realised the importance of the new line of research he had hit upon. Copies of the reprints of the paper were sent to Lord Rayleigh and Lord Kelvin. Both these great masters of Physical Science at once appreciated the significance of Bose's work, the former had them reprinted in the Electrician, and the latter wrote expressing his wonder and admiration.

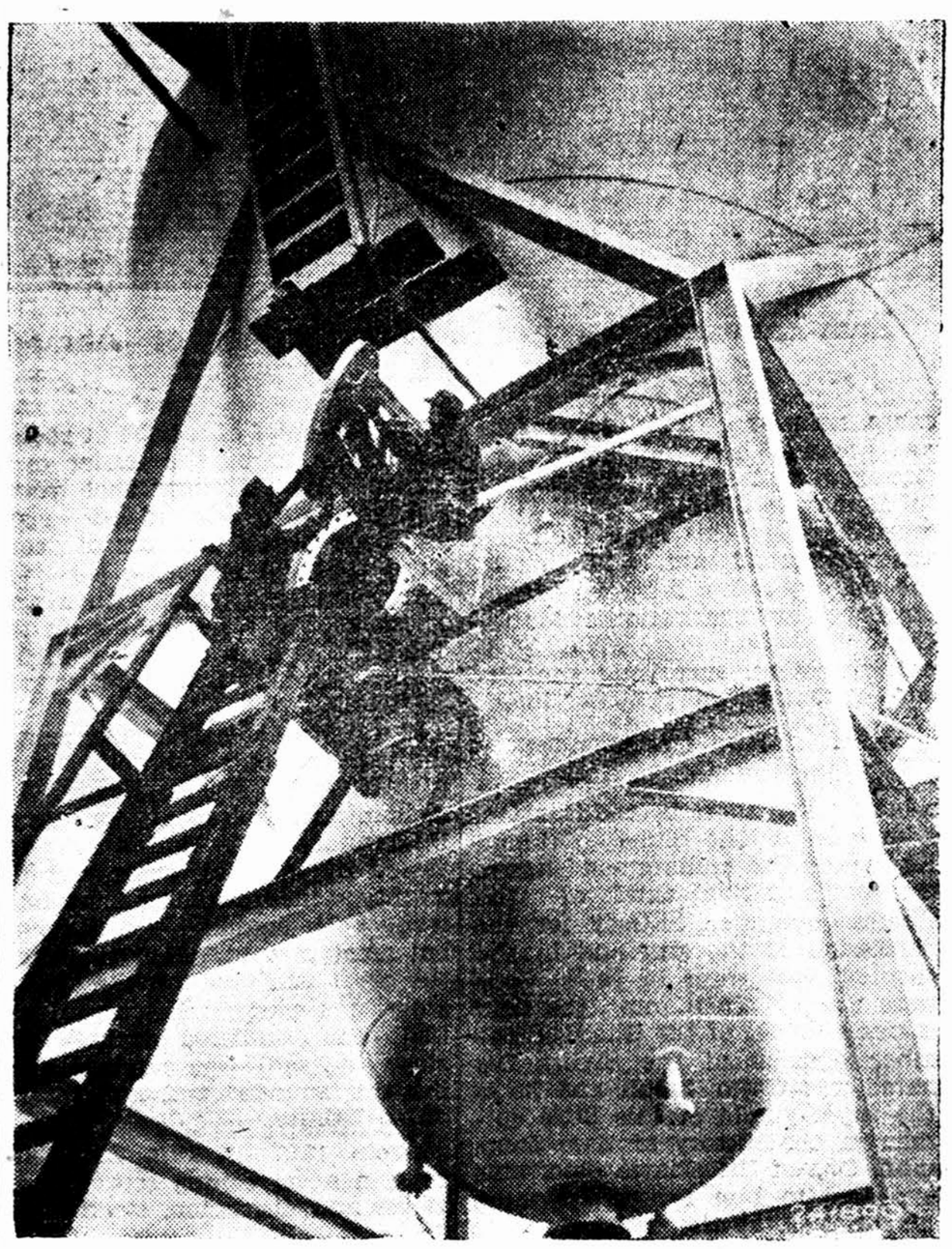
Bose had discovered a practically unexplored field and as is the case with a pioneer, he reaped a rich and abundant harvest. One paper followed another in rapid succession and most of these appeared in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. His reputation was now well established. The Government of Bengal sent him on deputation to Europe and when at the meeting of the British Association of 1897 he exhibited his miniature apparatus constructed in his own laboratory at the Presidency College by means of which he determined the physical properties of the electrical waves e.g., the index of the refraction, etc., he almost took the scientific world by surprise. It would be out of place here to follow in detail the subsequent directions of Bose's work on plant physiology, nor do I feel competent to do justice to his epoch-making researches on response in the non-living. I am concerned here with only one aspect—the world-wide recognition of the Indian Scientist's contribution and the moral effect it produced on the impressionable minds of the youth of Bengal—and of India as well.

One important fact in connection with the brief biographical sketch should not be lost sight of. He was the first to prove the immense potentialities of the Hertzian waves; indeed I see before my mind's eye the sensation he caused amongst a distinguished audience gathered in my chemistry class room to witness the demonstration of wireless communication. The apparatus for exciting the Hertzian waves was located in a room. Away from it and through the so-called impenetrable brick-walls the waves passed right through and actuated an electro-magnetic relay. By a simple device these waves fired a pistol to the astonishment of the audience. It will thus be seen that Bose was really the pioneer in utilising the Hertzian waves for signalling purposes and laid the foundation of wireless telegraphy. It was, however, reserved for Marconi, to commercialise the electromagnetic waves for practical purposes. Bose did not care to follow up his great achievement as his attention was now engrossed by his researches on plant physiology.

Hitherto Indian students of science reading in the colleges, had learnt to commit to memory standard text books on Physics written by Europeans only. They never dreamt of the possibility of an Indian name looming large in such text books. In fact labouring, as they did, under the inferiority complex they had accepted [illegible] a matter of course. But now every thing was changed. In the course of a year or two the name of Jagadish Chandra began to figure conspicuously even in the ordinary text books.

The Indian student had his self-respect assured. He began to think that following the wake of his great precursor, he too, one day might also contribute his quota to the world's stock of knowledge. Thus in the course of less than two decades his own pupils had begun to make remarkable original contributions.

Jagadish Chandra is no more, and though childless, he has left the whole of India—nay the scientific world at large—a legacy which all may share. To me his loss is not only a national one but personal. For the last half a century I have been in close intimacy with Jagadish Chandra and his family. For close upon a quarter of a century he was my colleague at the Presidency College and worked side by side sharing each other's disappointments and joys. "There is no delight like that which springs from a discovery; it is a joy that gladdens the heart" —says Scheele, the great chemical discoverer towards the end of the 18th century My beloved friend whenever he had hit upon a new discovery used to run to me to be a partaker of his joy.



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Two Sides Of Indian Art In London

(By: S. Sanmuganathan)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Now and again, it is usual for London to see an exhibition of Indian art. But this time there is an exhibition with a difference, in the paintings and drawings of Mr. Sudhir Khastgir (art master at the Indian Public School at Dehra Dun) and the pupils of the school seen at the India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. The India Society has rightly sponsored the exhibition. It is more than welcome as it occurs at a time when in England there is much interest centred around art education in schools.

In the art of Mr. Khastgir there is a well tempered balance between the art of India and that of Occidental art. He paints within Indian tradition. It is obvious that his works seek back to Ajanta and Sigiriya. Nevertheless he is quite aware of the signposts in modern European art. The impressionists and Pontillists have influenced Mr. Khastgir. He uses their scientific analysis of colour and successfully binds form by the ever present line in Indian art. In No. 7 "Rabindra Nath Tagore" and No. 22 "Music" he comes out victorious. His pencil drawings and black and white brush drawings are certainly not in his line.

However, some of his pupils make up for what is lacking in their master. In the foreward to the catalogue Mr. Khastgir clearly puts out his plan. He is fully aware that art cannot be grafted on to a person's life as an additional interest. It is a part of the essentials to be acquired in the ordinary course of natural growth. Those who need help certainly need guiding and here rightly stops Mr. Khastgir. Spoon-fed art is not apparent in his pupil's work. The results are encouraging

There is still much controversy in England over some of the problems that Mr. Khastgir cites. That England is no country to follow in this respect is more than apparent when one follows step by step the advance made in Austria. For some years Austria has untiringly sought to develop the latent qualities without creating aversion and even contempt for art where joy should be found. And England closely imitating Austria has still to contribute anything new. On the other hand a way is shown in the Russian modification of Austrian experience to suit their own temperament and environment. Mr. Khastgir seems to be aware of the experiments carried out in this field of work elsewhere.

At Walker's Galleries in New Bond Street, London, W.I., Captain W.E. Gladstone Solomon is holding an exhibition of his paintings and drawings. After a successful career at the Royal Academy Schools, when he had been war-invalided, Mr. Solomon was installed as Principal of the Bombay School of Art. His term of office is now come to an end. Since Mr. Solomon's call to the East upto now his return "recover the threads last temporarily" many a revolution has taken place in the realm of art in Europe. Of this unfortunately Mr. Solomon is unaware He paints to the tune of the nineteenth century. Even Delacroix and his exotic colouring can be considered a more modern to-day than the artist whose works hang so heavily on the walls of Walker's Galleries. His is an exhibition of chocolate box covers just ten years too late. Furthermore Mr. Solomon is unaware that there is a mechanism called the camera which in an amateur's hand can put out far better pictures than those labourious creations entitled "The Spell of India."

How a person who has stagnated so much could have functioned as a Director of the Bombay School of Art for so long is surprising. The picture on the dust cover of his work "the charm of Indian Art" is the yardstick by which one can measure the works in his present exhibition.

It has been said that Mr. Solomon has shown that obstinate opposition and jealousy raged for years over all educational efforts. But then Ravi Varma was dead long ago. Had the resentment shown at such pseudo-Western art been taken notice of effectively, India would have been the richer for art to-day.

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50 YEARS OF TELEVISION

How The Discovery Of Selenium, 120 Years Ago, Signalized Start Of A Persistent Search For A Method Of Making Vision Possible Through A Wire

BY GEORGE H. ECKHARDT. Author of "Electronic Television.

While electronic television in its present form is a most modern thing, television itself—that is, the idea of "seeing" through the medium of a wire or by means of radio—goes back more than half a century. No sooner had it been proved that man could 'hear' over a wire by means of the telegraph and telephone than the best minds in electricity turned to the thought of "seeing" through a wire

The big problem was to take a picture apart at a transmitter, then send it over a wire and assemble it again at a receiver The second problem was to find some means of reducing to signals that could be sent over a wire the different degrees of light and shadow in a picture. The old experimenters in electricity were not baffled to the point of lacking courage to attack these problems, but they lacked the apparatus to do what they knew could be done.

And these pioneers in modern electricity had foresight. Recently there has been found a statement made by Professor Edwin J. Houston, an electrical wizard, back in 1894. Prof. Houston said, "I discern a practical apparatus for seeing through a wire: that is, a device for looking into a receiver at one end of a metallic wire and seeing therein a faithful reproduction of whatever optical images are impressed upon a transmitter at the other end, even though thousands of miles intervene."

Dream Nearing Realisation

Television was about ten years old when Professor Houston made that statement in 1894, and to-day the realization of his prophecy seems near at hand: in fact, it has been partly realized in the experimental laboratory.

It was in 1884 that television is usually regarded as having started with the invention of the scanning disc by Paul Nipkow. Strangely enough, Nipkow's scanning disc, a device for taking a picture apart and putting it together again, was the heart of television research until as late as six years ago.

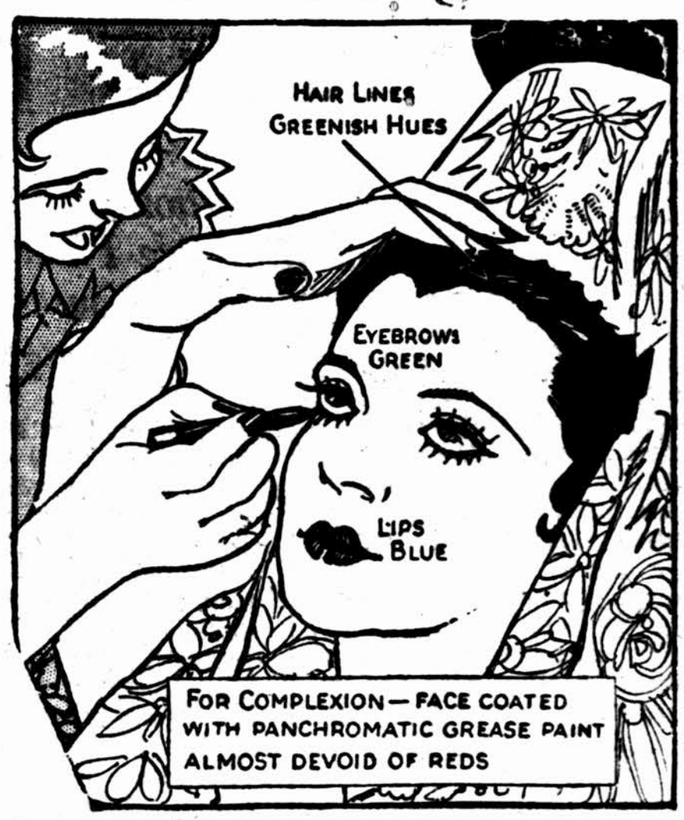
Nipkow had the first practical idea of how television might be accomplished, but there were others even ahead of him. Every keen mind in electricity in that early period seemed to have some idea of "seeing through a wire."

Probably it all went back to 1817 when the eminent chemist Berzelius discovered an unusual element, selenium. Nothing much was done about this discovery until 1873, when Willoughby-Smith called attention to the fact that this substance—selenium—changed its electrical resistance under variable projections of light upon it. This was enough to start off the early television experimenters. For selenium, they felt, gave them the means of transmitting pictures over wires. The list of early experimenters in television sounds like a "Who's Who" in early electrical development, and the names which they gave their inventions are most interesting.

Here is the list:—

Telephote or Pherope, Aryton and Perry	1877
Photophone, A. Graham Bell	1878
Telectroscope, Senleca	1878
Radiaphone, Meeadier	1879
Telephotography, Bidwell ..	1880
Electric Telescope, Nipkow ..	1884
Electro Artograph, Amstutz	1889
Phoroscope, Weiller	1889
Telephotography, Courtonne	1889
Graphophote, Edison	1892
Photo Telegraph, Johnson ..	1893
Seeing by Electricity, Morse	1893
Telectroscope, Le Pontois ..	1893
Phonoscope, Amstutz	1894

All of these early inventors had ideas of how pictures could be sent over wires, but it was practically impossible for them to achieve any actual results with the apparatus at their disposal.

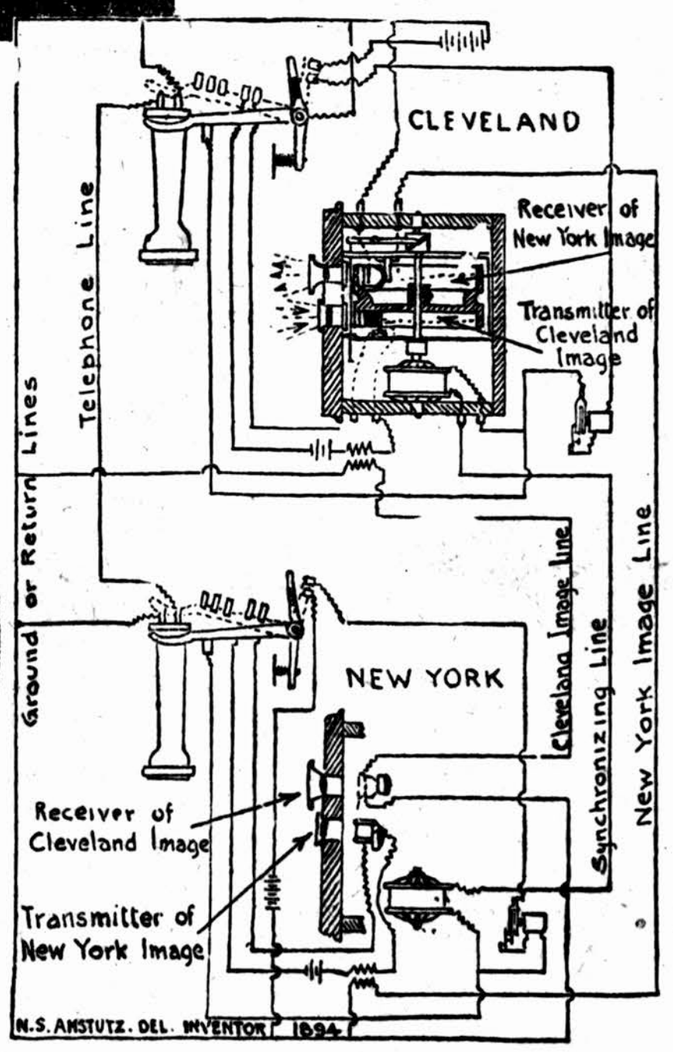

HAIR LINES GREENISH HUES
EYEBROWS GREEN
LIPS BLUE
FOR COMPLEXION—FACE COATED WITH PANCHROMATIC GREASE PAINT ALMOST DEVOID OF REDS

The Above Drawing, Traced from a Colored Photograph Taken in a Television Studio, Gives an Idea of the Fantastic Requirements of the Latest Television Make-Up. Blue Lips, Greenish Hair and a Complexion Compound Devoid of Red Tints Are Necessary in Order to Project an Image That Will Look Natural and Pleasing to the Television Audience

What the Parties Actually "Saw" of Each Other Over the Telephone by Means of Inventor Amstutz's Crude Television Device in 1894. This Sketchy Outline Did Not Satisfy.

(Courtesy, The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.)

Section of the Co-Axial Cable, Developed by the Bell Laboratories, a Experimental Link of Which Has Been Laid Between New York and Philadelphia. By Means of This Special Cable It Is Now Possible Actually to "See" Through a Wire



The Ambitious Plans of N. S. Amstutz in 1894—a Circuit Between New York and Cleveland Whereby Parties on a Telephone Could "See" Each Other. This Was Never Built. Only a Short Experimental Line Was Set Up.

The modern [illegible] vacuum tube, used for radio amplification, made serious laboratory experi-

(Continued on page 42.)

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PROBLEM OF PAIN IN CANCER

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Pain And Cancer—Classification Of Pain—Sympathetic And Somatic Types—Syptouratology Of Pain—Subjective And Objective Phenomena—Role Of Accurate Diagnosis—Requsites Of Successful Treatment—Causes Of Failure—How To Distribute Relief

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED).

"Pain and cancer are in a large measure synonymous to the uneducated lay mind, and with some justification, for as Trotter (1921) points out, in most cases of cancer pain is characteristically absent in the earlier stages, and present only at a period when successful treatment is doubtful or impossible." vrites Dr. T. F. Todd of Manchester in a recent article in the "Lancet" dealing with the important problem of pain in cancer

Types Of Pain

Discussing the phenomenon of pain in cases of cancer of the cervix—a type largely found amongst women victims of the dreaded disease everywhere, he describes it as falling within the two distinct categories of (1) visceral pain and, (2) somatic pain The former is typical of treated cases and associated with necroses or late radiation reactions while the latfer occurs in untreated cases. Basing his statement on his findings in a series of cases he studied, this worker attaches great importance to accurate diagnosis of pain in order to obtain favourable therapeutic results and this can only be done in his opinion if the pain is classified with a view to decide on what pathway is involved and to deal with it accordingly the two types, then, offer a working basis and he describes them thus:

Briefly, visceral pain is pain that is limited to the lower abdomen and pelvis, and is typically diffuse; it is invariably associated with a recognizable lesion in one of the pelvic viscera, and the afferent path concerned is the sympathetic. Somatic pain is experienced in the thigh and leg, in the distribution of the lumbosacral nerves; it is unassociated with any visceral legion and the afferent path concerned is the ordinary somatic one. Occasionally, both forms of pain occur in the same patient....

Importance Of Diagnosis

Dr. Todd next stresses the need of ascertaining the exact degree in severity of the pain complained of by the patient with the aid of clinical investigation. The inquiry into subjective phenomena ought to touch such details as "the type, severity and situation of the pain, as well as its duration, frequency, paths of reference, special times of occurrence, and the presence of aggravating or relieving factors". This must be followed by a careful examination of the accessible site with a set of apparatus as practically invariably pain demoralizes the patient and profoundly affects the normal mental state and disturbs its balance

What Causes Pain?

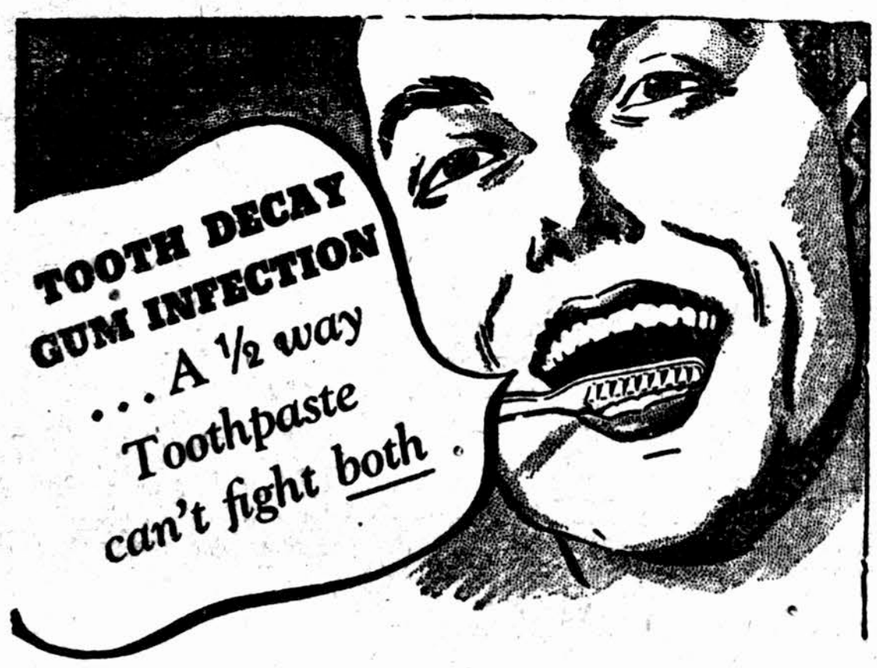
Referring to the cetiology of these two main types of pain Dr. Todd says about the just types that it "is bound up with a recognizable lesion in a viscus, such as malignant or radio-necrotic ulceration, or the retention of blood or pus under pressure," apart from the exact cause of pain which is in dispute. As regards the somatic pain, he is inclined to discard the theory that limb pain is caused by the invasion of the nerve trunks by the tumour cells or compression by neoplastic masses. He could not find any evidence in, his investigation in support of this widely accepted theory of causation of pain. The theory also of bone metastases—invasion in the bone of the tumour cells—is not supported by radiographic evidence in the experience of other research workers and none of Dr. Todd's series of cases presented this phenomenon which would appear to receive such wide acceptance.

Surgical Operation

Once the question of correct diagnosis is settled treatment becomes a matter of routine procedure. Surgical presacral sympathectomy and intrathecal alcoholization (alcohol injection) are the procedures advised for visceral and somatic pains respectively and they have been utilized more and more in recent years in controlling severe cancer pain in preference to administration of opiates which has so far been resorted to for relief. While the results obtained by Dr. Todd are reported to be quite satisfactory he says:

A number of failures following sympathectomy have been reported, and to a certain extent the operation has fallen into disrepute. I think the reason for this is that the wrong type of case has been operated upon, if sympathectomy is carried out on a case of somatic pain it will necessarily

(Continued on page 44)



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"Night-Blindness" From Lack Of Food

Government estimates of malnutrition among children based on present returns from school medical officers may have to be drastically revised as the result of scientific tests for "night blindness" recently carried out on children from East End slums and public schoolboys in East Anglia.

Of 200 elementary schoolchildren examined, from 22 to 36 per cent. have been found "definitely subnormal."

At the public school, 90 per cent. of the boys were passed as normal. Only 10 per cent. were "slightly below normal."

A pigment called "visual purple," found in the retina of the eye, and derived from Vitamin A and protein, is the secret of night blindness

'SATISFACTORY" TEST

Doctors Leslie J. Harris and M. K. Maitra, who have been working on the problem at the Nutritional Laboratories. Cambridge, contribute an interim report to the "Lancet" revealing a serious shortage of Vitamin A among elementary schoolchildren.

Hitherto only "presumptive" evidence of malnutrition in its earlier and vital stages has been detected by the limited clinical examination which a medical officer can give to large numbers of children.

As a specific means of establishing under-feeding, the night blindness test applied by Dr. Harris is regarded by the "Lancet" as "eminently satisfactory."

The photometer—working roughly on the principle of the earliest child's magic lantern—is the instrument used to record varying degrees of night blindness, or, alternately, the absence of Vitamin A.

Children who have a sufficiency of green vegetables and dairy produce in their diet react normally. Those starved of the vital element are sub-normal, because their visual purple is deficient.

A child under test for night blindness first sits upright on a chair, his eyes on a level with the photometer. For five minutes he gazes at a white screen illuminated from a 150 candle power light This "bleaches" the visual purple

The room is then plunged into darkness and the child asked to note five domino holes With the Goldberg wedge (photographic version of a "smoked slide") in position, the diaphragm is manipulated until he can just barely distinguish three of the five spot. Then the first photometer reading is taken. Other tests follow.

An actor decided to give up his career and become a doctor.

This he did, and in a short while was achieving a great deal of success.

One day he was doing an operation for appendicitis and, as usual, the operating theatre was filled with students taking hints.

The operation was so successfully performed that, at the end, the students broke into loud applause.

The old actor spirit returned, and the surgeon, after bowing his appreciation, hurried back—and removed the patient's tonsils as an encore.

In The Foot-steps Of The Moghuls

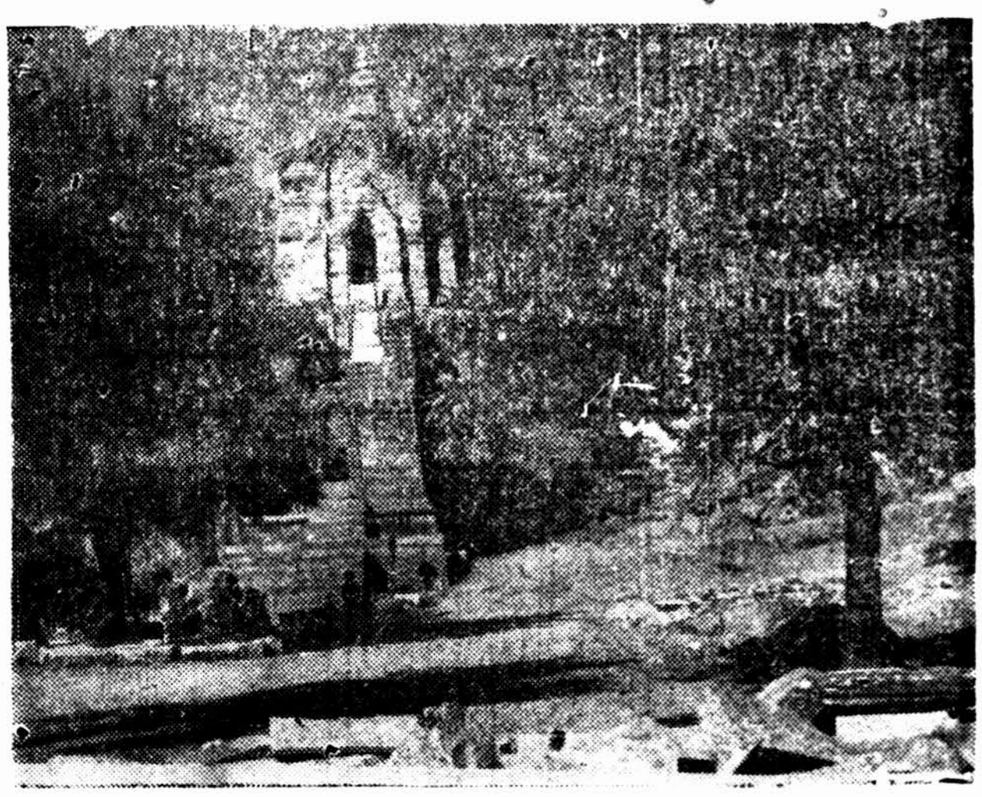
TO KASHMIR AND BACK VIA TAXILA AND LAHORE

By J. N. SAHNI

So much has been written and said for several hundred years about the Valley of Kashmir, by Poets and Writers, that it would not only be unecessary but probably futile for me to add to this store my personal impressions, which, at best, are and can be of a touring Journalist, very much in a hurry. Kashmir has been almost unaimously acclaimed as an "Earthly Paradise." Here nature reaches a state of beauteous perfection in a variety of forms and on a scale unattained by it in any other part of the world. And yet, as if to relieve the monotony of perfection, and to mellow the shock of a constant ecstatic thrill to the peccable human mind, it has also its hell spots sparingly peppered here and there. Majestic mountain peaks adorned with multi-shaped crowns of early snow, bare hill sides embosoming untold mineral riches setting off the deep green of mountains over-grown with verdure, large lakes and small lakes, where the smooth crystal waters catch and reflect every changing mood of nature, meandering rivers, a thousand little streams, torrents and rivulets, and as many hurtling cataracts and water falls emerging from the hill side like the unruly tresses of a wild petty maiden, vast undulating fields, wearing the gay motley of perpetual spring; the blue sky patched with clouds that change their hue with every change of the dial and remain constantly playing hide and seek with the sun, the moon and the stars—these go to make the Valley of Kashmir the most picturesque and most alluring on Gods' earth. And yet rarely anywhere have I seen worse squalor, greater dirt, more shocking neglect of cleanliness, which even poverty cannot justify, than in certain parts of Srinagar, or in fact, among the poorer people throughout the Valley. The average Kashmiri is fair and gracefully built. The women-folk are endowed with great beauty, although they are not possessed of the same stamina and physique, which is the rich heritage of the women of the Frontier. Srinagar town lies in a Valley surrounded on all sides by high mountain ranges—the Pir Panjal, the Mahadeve, Hari-Parbat Takht-i-Sulaiman and the [illegible] is a city of orchards, neat cottages with well laid out gardens, house boats and slums. The main city is built on both sides of the Jehlum river, which is spanned by several bridges. Tourists and Visitors generally stay in hotels or house boats, which are cheap or in hired cottages whose rents are often inordinately high.

Road Tragedies

Srinagar by itself has few attractions, climate being least of them. Even such places as Shalamar, Nishat, Harwan, Nasimbagh are situated a few miles away from the city. One can go to these places by car, tonga or by small boats, which are cheap but terribly slow. In the old days places like Gulmarg, Verinag, Martaud, Pahlgaon, Wular lake, Achhabal and several more, here nature provides a wonderful setting and an excellent climate, could be reached by ponies or by carriers. If one wishes to avoid the tortures of a slow boat and a slower pony, there is nothing so enjoyable and at the same time so economical as going by car—provided it is not a Taxi. Apart from the enormous cost of using a Taxi, the vehicles generally available are so unreliable on the one hand, and the roads at places so unsafe and so difficult of negotiation, on the other, that their use is not bereft of risk. During my excursions into the Valley, and on the main routes to Srinagar, I have witnessed numerous breakdowns and not a few accidents. As for the stories one does hear of tragedies that constantly occur on these roads, they are so numerous and so terrible, that one would almost be tempted to revert to the obsolete pony for safety. On one occasion I had to pull up a small Car that had shattered its bonnet by a wrong turning with its two injured occupants for seven miles up the tortuous road to Pahlgam, one probably to have eternal rest, and others to recover from their injuries in hospital, I almost feared that I had allowed valour to have the better of my discretion, but my Opel midget stood the strain with courage and strength. Indeed I myself have had some real hair-breadth escapes from danger, sometimes as a result of carelessness on the part of others and sometimes owing to my own mad lust for speed. But be it said to the credit of my Midget that it not only served my erratic impulses with patience, but never for once lost its careful grip of the road. I am not much of a road hog, but once I was caught with the mad desire to overtake another Opel on the route to Pindi, and when I had overtaken the rival, I was constantly in peril of my life to keep up the position of vantage, since the other car was being driven by a young European Army Officer, who also seemed a bit of dare devil. It was with no little sense of triumph that I reached first the toll gate at Domel, and it was with no less relief that I discovered later that the young couple in the other Car were bound for Murree, while I had to take the road to Abbottabad.



The famous temple of Shankracharya looking on the city of Srinagar from a peak 1,000 ft. high.

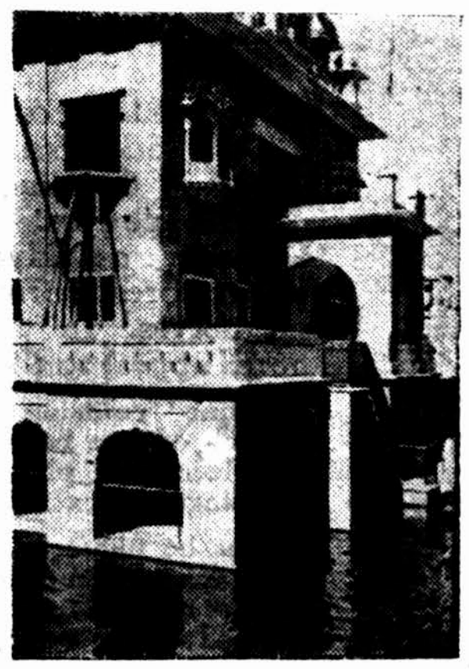
The toll post at Domel from where the roads separate for Murree and Abbottabad.

Beauty Spots

As I have already said there are a number of places in Kashmir one would like to see, some approachable by the main Car road, and some only on foot or by pony. The natural beauty of the Valley at places baffles description. Pahlgam with its chinar walks and shady bridal paths, the heavenly beauty of its margs, Baiserran and Khainmu, its wild mountain scenery and its many streams and lakes; Veranag, where the grandeur of nature is enhanced by a Moghul garden with numerous fountains fed by gushing natural springs—the place Jehangir selected to make love to his great queen, Nur Jehan, Gulmarg the great playground of the East, Martand with its numerous historical buildings taking one back to the days of Ashoka, Acchabal, a wonderful garden spot with springs bursting out from the clefts of massive rocks and forming beautiful streams and cascades, these and several other similar places are within reach of a motor tourist, and more than repay the expense and the effort for reaching them.

Road To Abbottabad

I returned via Abbottabad, partly for a change and partly because even though I had been twice, during this tour, on the Grand Trunk road, I had not had time to witness the numerous places of historical interests with which it abounds. The road from Srinagar to Domel and if you happen to follow the route via Murree, then upto Kohala, runs almost entirely at the side of the bed of the river Jehlum. Except for eighteen miles. Upto Pattan, where the road is terribly broken up, and where but for that wonderful device—"knee action"—my little Car would have been in a state of perpetual jolt, the road is both wide and well kept. The scenery, though not as superb as that one witnesses on the Bannihal route, is rich in beauty and at places, the rising mountains, the serpentine river bed, and the frolicsome richly hued clouds on an azure sky form a fascinating combination and compel one to pause and admire. From Domel to Abbottabad the road is not so wide, and the setting though slightly different is not in any way less picturesque. From Domel after a few miles you make a sharp 'V' vend to cross Kishenganga, and then after a few more circuitous turns beyond Garhi Habibullah, you cross the famous bridge over Kunhar. From the bridge to Mansehar runs a serpentine road zigzagging rapidly up an eight miles incline at places skirting dangerously the hill side. From Mansera to Abbottabad, a distance of sixteen miles the road is excellent. On the entire route from Srinagar to Abbottabad, good Dak Bangalows are available almost at every important stage, and a traveller interested in admiring the wildnerness and grandeur of nature would find them a convenient aid to sight seeing.



The sacred shrine of the Sikhs at Punja Sahib.

Taxila

From Abbottabad to Hassan Abdul, the country is rich and fertile, and one passes through small towns full of beautiful orchards—the best of them being at Haripur and Hazara. At Hassan Abdul where there is a well-known shrine of the Sikhs, called Panja Sahib, I took once again to the Grand Trunk Road. At 'Panja Sahib' in the tank of the Gurdawar, one can still see a

(Continued on Page 43)

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Bhavnagar Debt Redemption Scheme And After

"AGRICULTURAL DEBT REDEMPTION & AFTER: BHAVNAGAR STATE".—A Reprint of articles published in "Roy's Weekly"—Roy Printing Works, 90—1, Irwin Road, New Delhi.

The redemption of agricultural debts effected by the Durbar of Bhavnagar State was characterised by comprehensiveness of design and boldness of execution which excited admiration mixed with curiosity. It was a courageous effort as nothing on that scale had been tried elsewhere and people wondered how it would actually work out. What would be the effect of the scheme on rural credit? How would the sacrifice imposed on money-lenders react upon village economy? Would the State succeed in supplying the credit needed by the agricultural classes? These questions naturally suggested themselves to critics. In the article under review, an attempt has been made to answer the above questions. The answer, in one sentence, is that the Bhavnagar Durbar never regarded debt redemption as a panacea and it was convinced from the very beginning that it must be accompanied and followed by various measures of agrarian and agricultural reform and improvement. The article under review detail the various steps which the Durbar has taken to see that the fruits of redemption are not frittered away. It cannot, of course, be said that the experience already obtained is enough to warrant a reliable judgment as to the complete success of the experiment, but such facts as have been cited tend to show that debt redemption, if it is effected with a clear perception of its limitations and the obligations of comprehensive and constructive work imposed by it, can prove beneficial.

V. G. K.

OUR PERIODICALS

The Oriental Review

The November issue of this organ of the Indian Institute of Sociology is full of many interesting articles dealing with the topics of the day. Many of us may not agree with the trend of thought displayed in most of those contributions; but perhaps that makes them all the more readable. The two articles dealing with the Wardha Educational Conference deserve the notice of all educationists.

"Students' Call"

This journal of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation has already achieved a well-deserved popularity among the students of this Presidency. The leading editorial article of the November issue launches a frontal attack upon Mahatmaji's scheme of educational reconstruction, on the ground that the scheme fails in propounding a correct national objective. The contribution by Miss Kapila Khandwala on the Chinese Students' Movement will be read with interest by Indian students.

"Wednesday Review"

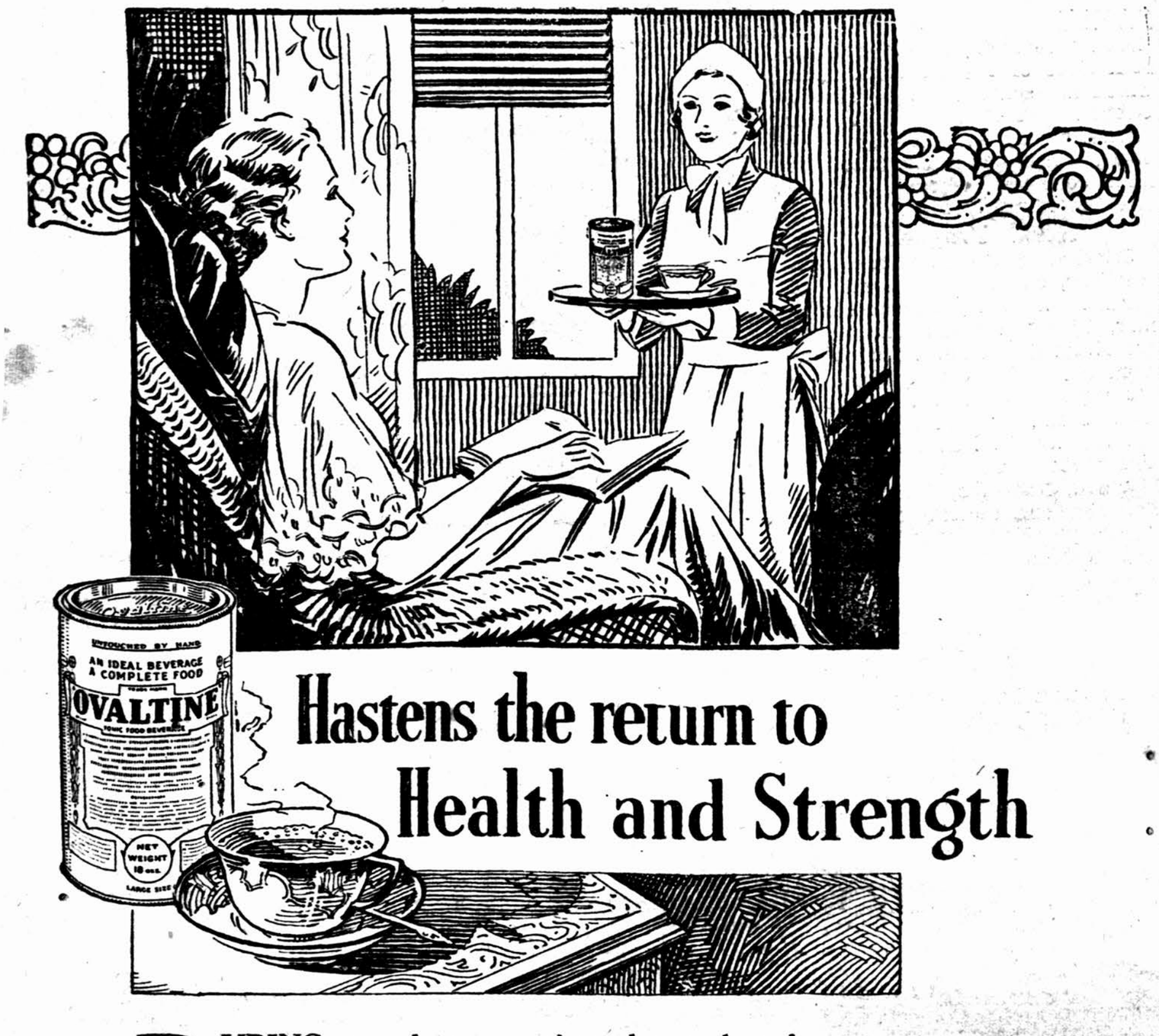
We have received two recent issues of this journal which is devoted to railway affairs. The weekly is the foremost in its particular field, and we are glad to note that it is maintaining the traditions set by its distinguished founder, the late Rao Saheb S. M. Raja Ram Rao. The contributions and editorials are as critical as they are helpful, and will be appreciated even by the general readers.

"The Spectator"

The current (October) issue of this journal has some interesting articles on Insurance, including one dealing with the revision of the Insurance Law in the U. S. A. The contribution on "Assembly Debacle" has some caustic things to say regarding the Assembly's treatment of the Insurance Bill.

Journal Of Young Men's Parsi Association

In the November issue the editor puts forward a forcible plea for the organization of a Y. M. P. A. on the model of the Y. M. C. A. to help the Parsi community in general and Parsi youths in particular. Dr. Behram H. Mehta emphasizes the necessity for a thorough survey of the Parsi community with special reference to unemployment and poverty. Miss Margaret Benjamin deplores the fact that little attention is being paid to physical training in the present-day education which is more due to lack of sufficient playground, and advises the use of public playing fields and reservation of open spaces to overcome the handicap.



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Between You And Me

By 'Me'

IN MEMORIAM

Mr. K. H. Vakil is no more with us to illumine these columns of art notes and events. His death deprives the country of a pioneer and apostle of art criticism. The columns of tributes showered on him by the high and low in art world are eloquent of the art-sense which he created in the public. Mr. Vakil made Page Eleven of the "Sunday Chronicle" not only a live-wire feature, but a public forum for art, artists, artistes and 'arties.' There was no place in his scheme of things for the charlatan or the dilletante.

'Vakil Of Art'

To him, art and art criticism were a whole-time job, requiring a trained mind and expert knowledge; and he was such a vigilant sentinel that he would pull up even well-known politicians who dared to encroach on his preserve without a mastery of the subject.

Born in a family of legal talents and business enterpreneurs and apprenticed to the profession of law, Mr Vakil, voluntarily sacrificed honours of the Bar to become a "Vakil of Art." Early in life he became not merely its votary, but its miasionary and hot-gospeller. His crusading zeal made him cross swords with non-Indian vested interests who wanted to dominate the Art world of Bombay. He invaded Delhi many a time and finally succeeded in hoisting the flag of national art in India's capital. Nothing can be a greater tribute to his memory than holding this flag aloft, and it shall not be lowered, if the Nation means keeping its status.

Saved Art From Axe

Though the late Mr. Vakil was a revolutionary and massed his forces to dislodge vested interests from the monopoly of Indian art, he was neither a visionary nor an Utopian. In the Bombay School of Art, he found the nucleus for his scheme of things and he worked it up marvellously. There was not a student of art whom Mr. Vakil did not know and whom he did not help in his career of art. When the Thomas Committee recommended the closing down of the School of Art as a measure of retrenchment, Mr. Vakil's crusading zeal re-asserted itself, and he was once again up in arms to save the institution from retrenchment-vandals and economy-maniacs. It stands to his credit that he was able to save art from the axe, and it is no wonder that Mr. Gladstone Solomon regards his death as a national calamity.

Mr. Vakil's art criticism sometimes puzzled his own friends and

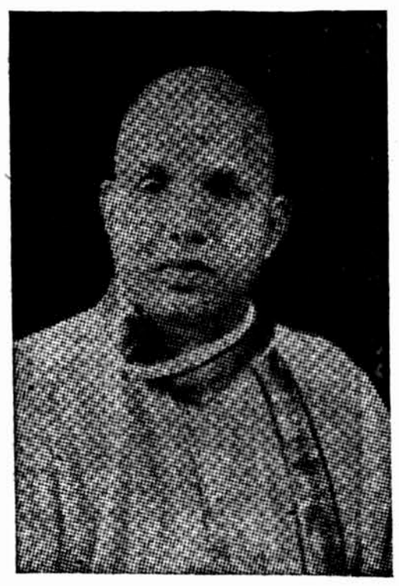
Late Mr. K. H. Vakil.

confounded his enemies. Though he helped aspiring artists to find their place in life, he was always an unflinching critic and would not lower his standard in any circumstances. There were many who misunderstood him on this score. But Mr. Vakil was nevertheless undaunted and would not swerve an inch from his chosen path. Even in nationalist circles he was considered more as a "wild man," because their pet schemes of exhibitions, mass drive and rural reconstruction plans came in for severe handling at his hands. But nobody doubted the 'bona fide' intentions behind his militant pen. Mr. Vakil was a sworn foe of fads and loose-thinking in high circles, and waged a ruthless war against them. Little did he care for name, fame or shame in his campaigns for the furtherance of Indian Art.

When the cinema industry was receiving step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Government, Mr. Vakil, as the first president of the Motion Picture Society, carried on an agitation for reducing duties on raw films, and other facilities for the industry. But this did not prevent him from denouncing some of the hide-bound methods and misnamed "Oriental" appeal indulged in by the producers. He did not want the artistes and the producers to be mere dealers in ante-deluvian mythologies, but to make their productions respond to the call of modern India. The gradual exit of the so-called song-hit films, and the advent and popularity of social themes are, to a great extent, due to the spade-work done by Mr. Vakil. Formerly, film producers used to exploit the achievements of one star for their subsequent productions. Now, every producer advertises his productions with "new finds" and "star discoveries." Most of these discoveries have been tipped by Mr. Vakil in his cinema columns. If producers to-day have established a separate art department employing real students of art to prepare the scenic background and help artistic make-up, it is a welcome sign of Mr. Vakil's efforts bearing fruit. Lately even producers began to respect the honest criticism and constructive suggestions of Mr. Vakil more than the write-ups owing their inspiration to the Exploitation Account.

Artists And Artistes

Mr. Vakil's multifarious and many-sided activities cannot be compressed in column space, for



Chembai Vaidhyanatha Bhagavatar, the well-known vocalist who is giving a concert to-day under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeet Sabha at Matunga.

his labours for putting artistes in the picture are no less important than his work for artists. He did not spare himself in the cause of Indian dance and Indian music. He collaborated with the Maharana of Dharampur in Music Conferences, and played no inconsiderable part in the half-won battle for the recognition of Indian music by the Bombay University.

He was very much interested in orchestration of Indian music and concentrated his mind in improving the tone and volume of Indian musical instruments. It is no less significant that the last act of his public activity should be the Hindustani Music Conference recently held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

In the realm of dancing, Mr. Vakil advocated a new orientation to the art and a new approach to its problems. He had no good word for artists and artistes who studied the subject divorced from the surroundings. He knocked the bottom out of the high-brow idea of aspiring artistes of dance gate-crashing institutes situated far away from the home of the particular school of dance. In the course of a serious conversation with a dancer of international repute, Mr. Vakil put a pointed question, "What is the fun of studying "Kathakali" or "Bhrata Natya" in Shantiniketan?" This pointed question brought about such a revolutionary change, that there was a regular exodus of artistes from Northern India to Malabar and Tanjore to study the dances. Uday Shanker, Ragini Devi, Sunalini Devi, Miss Hutheesingh, Indra Dev, Bimalendu Bose and many others performed their pilgrimage to Kerala Kala Mandal. Uday Shanker, as a true artiste, not only specialised in some of the dancing themes of the South, but trained his orchestra to pick up the South Indian notes for those themes of dancing; and Mr. Vakil was the first to congratulate him on his achievements.

No Frontier Service

Mr. Vakil was a citizen of the world and knew no frontiers on the question of art. He tolerated no communal or provincial jealousies in the realm of art, and every new-comer to the City found in him his first champion. When a Bengali paper made a random remark at the late Andhra artiste Mr. Rama Rao, that he imitated the Bengali school in his works, Mr. Vakil came out in full fury and tore its arguments to tatters and exposed its fallacy. In fact, the visit of "Kathakali" artistes and "Yakshagana" players would not have been possible but for the lively interest taken by Mr. Vakil in their project. When Smt. Bala Saraswathi from Madras gave her recital in Bombay, Mr. Vakil, who attended it, gave some helpful suggestions that were gladly accepted by the artiste. When Gayaka Sikamani Muthiah Bhagavathar had been on a brief visit to Bombay a few years ago, Mr. Vakil had prolonged conversations with him on the problem of orchestration of Indian music and the experiments that were carried on in Mysore State orchestra. Among European artistes, the late Pavlova and a host of others found in him an invaluable guide.

Bombay, As Art Centre

Mr. Vakil always cherished the idea of making Bombay an international centre of art, music and dancing. Not that he was provincial or in any way partial to Bombay. As the gateway of India, Bombay attracter world artists and artistes of note. Also artistes from all parts of India visited Bombay and Mr. Vakil was confident that the cosmopolitan atmosphere of Bombay would conduce to the growth of an International centre.

As a journalist, Mr. Vakil was not at all satisfied with the treatment given to art in newspapers. He appealed to his journalist friends to take more interest in art matters, so that the standard of art criticism would improve. He ridiculed the idea of novices and amateurs dealing in superlatives in the role of critics and urged that men well up in the subject should run the department. This is a point of which editors of newspapers should take note. It would be remembered that quite a furore was created in the city during Menka's recital a few years back, because somebody said that she was wearing Muslim dress when she was rendering a Hindu theme. It was to guard against such perpetration that Mr. Vakil advocated that art and cinema criticism should be in-charge of men who knew their job thoroughly.

Suggestions For Memorial

The question of a fitting memorial to his memory is not irrelevant. A permanent endowment or scholarship to enable brilliant artists or journalists to specialise in art criticism and thus improve its standard will be welcomed. If public response is forthcoming, a start can be made in the direction of an International art centre in Bombay which was one of Mr. Vakil's dreams. This will solve the problem of a music hall with full accoustic properties advocated by the Maharana of Dharampur in his address to the Music Conference. It is for the large circle of his friends and admirers to move in the matter.

He Served Art

Mr. Vakil died in harness. When I shook hands with him at the termination of Alladiya Khan's Concert, little did I think that he was entering the zero hour. He served art truly and well. Vakil is dead; Long live art!

"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

PERILS OF SNAKE-SKIN HUNTING IN MARSHES OF BORNEO

When the fad for snake-skin shoes, hand-bags, etc., hit the United States and European countries it meant a new meal-ticket for many people of Asiatic countries, particularly those dwelling in that tremendous stretch of marshy lowlands—with an area of several hundred square miles—that spreads out like a huge mud-pie on the east coast of Borneo, south of Sandaken. Here one finds by the thousands the variety of non-poisonous fresh-water snake whose brownish dotted skin has been converted into so many "novelties" and so many ladies' shoe-tops. Whole villages turned out when the craze first started, to find the gold in them than marshes. Some made their captures with nets made of jungle fibres, others used forked sticks, while the more primitive Borneans, disdaining finesse, merely banged Mr. Snake skin-bag-toBe over the head with a club.

Beginning about six years ago, the people found the snake business a most profitable source of revenue. Overproduction, which can even find its way to the marshy wastes of Borneo, dealt the snake-skin business a kick in the skins in 1929, and, while this product of the swamps still gives the villagers an income, it is as nothing compared with the good old days. Whether conditions are fundamentally sound and the snake business is merely undergoing a housecleaning that will make for a better deal all around in the future, I do not need know. I hope so; for while Americans and Europeans may not need the snake-skins the tribes need the money.

Perhaps even now some Borneo wizard of the chart-and-graph—some dauntless interpreter of the hills and valleys of upward and downward trends—is trying to soothe Sandaken's unemployed by showing that as soon as people use up their present supply of snake-skin shoes and bags buying will begin again.

When I was in that part of the world a few years ago, I was offered a bale of 20,000 snake-skins at 20 cents apiece by a Dutch trader who had begun to suffer from the prevailing overproduction. When I declined, explaining that I was interested only in live snakes he was puzzled. Why should anyone want a live snake?

The trader, in an effort to make a customer of me, bought me a drink and beguiled me with stories of local snake-catching. His favourite tale—and one that has become a legend in the district—has to do with a boy and girl who

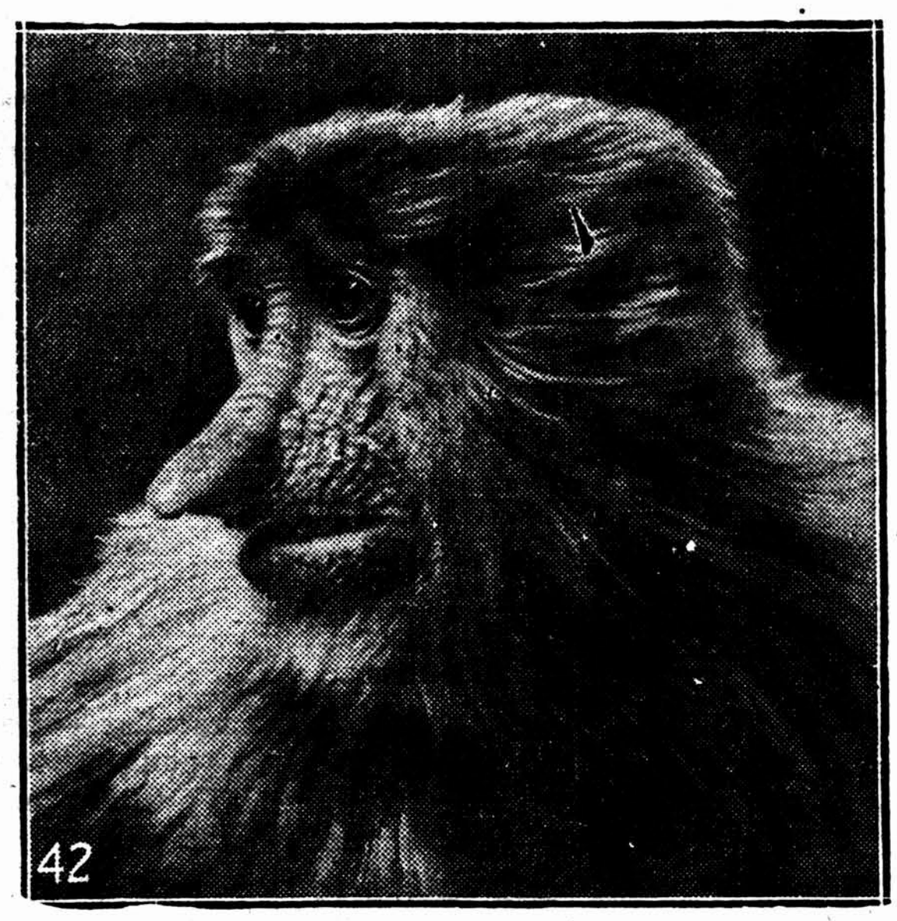


Photo from the Van Beuren-Frank Buck Motion Picture, "Bring 'Em Back Alive."

Proboscis Monkey that, from the tree-tops of Borneo's marshes, watches the very beginnings of My Lady's snake-skin shoes.

at the height of the snake-skin boom were out gathering snakes in the marshes. Those were the days when children worked side by side with adults to help supply the sudden demands for this strange commodity.

The youthful pair (the boy was fourteen and the girl twelve) were sloshing through the swamps, in quest of better pickings, when they came to deeper water. As they reached a point where it was necessary to wade knee deep, the boy slung his bag of snakes across his shoulder and gave his sister his hand so that she might step from rock to rock in the water.

As they moved along in this fashion, a crocodile suddenly appeared and with one of those powerful blows capable of felling a 350-pound tapir, struck the little girl viciously with its tail, sending her spinning into the water. A few seconds later, with the child in its jaws, the reptile was heading for deeper waters.

The boy threw away his bag of snakes and went in pursuit. Quickly reaching the point where the crocodile was dragging his sister down into eight feet of water, he dove downward head-first while agonized natives who were gathering snakes nearby shrieked warnings and begged him not to attempt his sister's rescue, for that would only mean two deaths instead of one.

Somehow the boy managed to land on the monster's back, and not many seconds afterwards the natives were astounded by the sight of the reptile rising to the surface with the boy's legs securely locked around its body and his thumbs gouging out its eyes. The crocodile, blinded, relaxed its jaws and let the little girl go. The boy dragged her out of the water and got her back to the compound. Though badly maimed, she survived.

The little boy became a hero, according to the trade, and, now a youth of about eighteen, was still the idol of the natives. Would I care to meet him? The young man would tell me the story himself,—as would also the natives who had witnessed his heroic feat.

I was forced to decline, not caring to obligate myself to a man who was trying to sell me a commodity for which I had no use. I wished him luck with his snake-skins, bought him a drink and was off in quest of the reptiles that had brought me to this district.

AMUSING BABY APES

The orang-utan often constitutes a meal-ticket for people along the north and west coasts of Borneo and up in the river settlements in the interior. There is always a trader who is willing to pay a good price for one.

When the arangs make their periodic raids on the durian and jackfruit trees that are an invariable feature of any settlement in those parts, the natives watch carefully for a mother and child of the species. The mother, in such a situation, is the victim of a blow-gun or a spear, and the youngster is captured. If it is a babe it is placed under the care of one of the nursing mothers of the village. It is not an unusual sight in these primitive districts to see a mother nursing her own child on one breast and an infant orang on the other.

Orangs raised in a compound from babyhood are very tame and bring a good price. They grow up with the children of the village who enjoy the zestful participation of these animals in their games.

Some years ago I turned up at a Dyak village in quest of a tame orang suitable for stage work in the vaudeville theatres. I had been tipped off about a fine tame specimen that had been raised from infancy with one of the native families. I located the Dyak who owned this animal and soon learned that I had not been misinformed. It was a fine healthy young animal, about four or five years old, measuring in height about twenty-four inches "in a sitting position," which is the professional method of measuring apes.

During my negotiations for this orang with its Dyak owner I stood where I could see this animal playing a game (a sort of Asiatic 'tag') with a number of small children. The effect on the children was instantaneous when the Dyak father broke up the game by taking hold of the playful animal and placing it in an old shipping box which we had converted into a cage by adding a barred front.

The children knew something was wrong, although it took them a few minutes to grasp the full significance of what was taking place. When they realised that their little playmate was about to be taken from them they set up a great wailing. This their father regarded as foolish sentimentality, a fact which he emphasized by brandishing a stick at them.

I wanted this orang, but I had no desire to break up a happy home; so I asked the Dyak if he was quite sure he wanted to sell. He was amazed at what I said, obviously considering me silly for paying an attention to the children. He went on to remind me that we had closed the deal and that he didn't think it fair of me to back out now. Relieved, I paid for the animal and prepared to leave with it, aided by natives with carrying poles.

Again the children crowded round. Their father, now he had his money, had lost interest in me and gone about his business. I distributed new pennies, bright-coloured beads and jack knives among them with miraculous results. At once they were joyful, gleefully showing each other their presents. In fact, they forgot their orang-utan pal completely, dashing off to show another group of children their treasures and failing, as we made our departure, to make any reply at all to the little animal as it stuck one arm through the bars and waved in an effort to get their attention.

(To Be Continued.)

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Problem Of Rural Debts And Credit

Manu Subedar On Madras Bill: Need For Discrimination

"I have not the full text of the Madras Agriculturist Relief Bill before me, but that there can be no quarrel with the object of the Bill published by the Government of Madras for the purpose of giving relief to agriculturists; but there is much to be said with regard to the method adopted, particularly as it seems that the measure might not give the extent of relief to the class, which is intended to be relieved, and its object might be defeated by its own severity," says Mr. MANU SUBEDAR, commenting on the Madras Agriculturists Relief Bill.

He adds "When the Madras Government declared a moratorium, I felt that it was unwise. A moratorium is unthinkable except in the event of a war or a revolution, and its adoption, however well-intentioned cannot but have an unsettling effect. We have now got the law to which the moratorium was the prelude. I have dealt with this subject at great length in the minority report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee that I wrote in 1931. I have suggested there methods, which I consider safe and yet effective, but the Madras Government have gone many steps further and have resorted to a drastic step.

Destruction of Credit

"The immediate result, which I am afraid of, will be the destruction of the credit of the agriculturist altogether. Wherever money is badly needed, and there is a set of willing debtor and creditor, the transaction will take place, not as a loan, but as an outright sale, and, therefore, would be placed outside the scope of this law. In other cases, there would be great reluctance on the part of lenders to lend.

If, by a stroke of the pen, the Madras Government could increase the resources of the agriculturists to such an extent, that it may not be necessary for them to borrow in order to carry on normal operations of agriculture, it would be a grand result. But, until the agriculturists is put on this basis, or until there is an alternative machinery for lending out to him the vast sum, which he invariably requires, a measure merely penalising the creditor is not likely to benefit the debtor in the long run.

Change Conditions.

"I endorse entirely what was said by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai in a recent speech, that even if all the debts were wiped out (both principal and interest and not merely interest, as it is sought to be done here), you will have the phenomenon of the agriculturist in debt after a few years. What is required to be tackled, is, simultaneously, the conditions, which compel him to run into debt even if he started off with a clear slate.

"As I do not desire my criticism to be destructive, I would mention that, amongst these conditions, are the excessive fragmentation of holdings, excessive rent charges, or land revenue charges, inconvenient period of collection, scarcity of good seeds and the incapacity of the farmer to pay for good seeds when they are available, lack of subsidiary employment during idle months, defective conditions of market, and low prices. Where are the parallel measures to effect an improvement in all these directions?

The other defect in my mind, in the proposed bill is that, it declines to discriminate between a debtor who can pay, but will not, and a debtor who cannot. The relief is given to all debtors, whether they have resources to pay, or not.

Similarly, the burden is thrown on all creditors, regardless of their individual condition. This indiscriminating cancellation must weaken the moral sanctity, which is attached in our country to debts incurred,—a sanctity, which has led people to pay the debts of their forefathers, regardless of the law of limitation and regardless of the relief given by the Insolvency Act.

"I fear that, with the best intentions, such measures can be costly in the long run. I have profound respect for Sjt. Rajagopalachari the head of the Madras Administration, whose patriotism and whose genuine feeling for the poor I greatly admire. It is only my knowledge of the peculiarities of the science of money and credit and the experience of business dealings (even on a small scale in rural areas) which have compelled me to give this criticism before the [illegible]

JADHAV WELCOMES MADRAS MEASURE

"With all due deference I must say the Congress Ministry in Madras is solicitous more for the interests of the money-lender and the landlord than it is for those of the debtor and the tenant," declared Mr. B. V. Jadhav, in an interview regarding the Madras Rural Debt Relief Bill.

Mr. Jadhav said: "I am glad to say that the Madras Government have come forward with a scheme which may benefit the agriculturist, but will not harm the sowcar and the money-lender.

"ON THE CONTRARY, HE WILL, TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, BE A GAINER.

"As the arrears of interest outstanding on October 1st, 1937, are to be cancelled, the agriculturist-debtor gets some relief. And when the accumulated interest paid exceeds twice the amount of the principal, the debt is to be discharged: this is also a good provision.

"The money-lender cannot grumble as he had already got his principal back with an equal amount of interest. I think ordinary sowcars will not be much affected by this, but the Pathan stands in danger of losing his business. The corollary of this proposition is also welcome. The debtor whose accumulated interest falls short of twice the amount of principle is to be relieved of the whole debt on paying the difference.

Not So Welcome

"Arrears of rent of agricultural tenants due for more than two years will be wiped off on the tenants paying the dues for the two years. I am afraid few agriculturists would be in a position to take advantage of this provision. No same land-lord allows his rents to accumulate for more than a year, and if he does so, then generally the whole amount is irrecoverable. He will welcome this provision as he is promised two years' rent.

"The reduction in the rate of interest to 6 per cent is very welcome and will be a good relief to the agriculturist.

"With all due deference I must say the Congress Ministry in Madras is solicitous more for the interests of the money-lenders and the land-lord than it is for those of the debtor and the tenant."

Reception to Jawahar during Assam tour.

Pt. Jawaharlal addressing a mammoth gathering during Assam tour.

Agitate For Release Of All Politicals

Bengal Govt. Communique Condemned

CALCUTTA: Dec. 4.

A resolution condemning the Bengal Government communique on the question of release of detenus and urging the public to carry on a strong agitation for unconditional release of all detenus and political prisoners, was adopted at a public meeting held at Albert Hall last night. Dr. Bhupendra Nath Dutt presided.—A. P.

BAN ON ANDHRA CONFERENCE LIFTED

Session To Be Held At Nizamabad On Dec. 5

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), December 2.

Consequent upon resignations of two secretaries and three Standing Committee members in connection with the ensuing session of the Hyderabad State Andhra Conference, much agitation was carried on by local and British Indian Press as also several of Andhras had consultations to form a new body in order to fight out the cause for which the secretaries and others resigned.

The authorities taking a courageous step passed orders permitting the Conference to hold its session at Nizamabad. It is stated that the Government was of opinion that conditions imposed at the time of the third session of the Conference were specially framed to meet the situation arising out of the dissensions that prevailed then and in the absence of any representation from leaders of the movement it could not revise its previous orders. "Government finds at present that there is not any need to insist on these additional conditions".

In view of the Government withdrawing the restrictions all those who had resigned withdrew their resignations and according to a Press statement issued by the Standing Committee President, the Conference takes place at Nizamabad on December 5 and subsequent dates.

Undignified Diatribes

Bengal Hindu Sabha Executive's Warning To Huq

CALCUTTA: Dec. 4.

A request to the Chief Minister of Bengal to desist from issuing "VIOLENT AND UNDIGNIFIED DIATRIBES AGAINST HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS, WHICH HE HAS HITHERTO DONE AND WHICH HAS THE EFFECT OF MAKING BENGAL A LAUGHING-STOCK IN INDIA," was made by the Provincial Hindu Sabha in a resolution passed at its Executive Committee meeting last night.

The Sabha warned the Chief Minister of the serious likely consequences "of his recent anti-Hindu pronouncements" and reminded him of his "own public avowal that the measure of Swaraj confined India has been won by the sacrifices of the Hindus and preeminently of Bengali Hindus, and of the further fact that he owes his public status to the help willingly rendered by his Hindu countrymen."

The Sabha viewed with alarm the provisions of the proposed Bill for the Control of Secondary Education, and emphatically protests against the same inasmuch as its provisions are "coloured throughout by an intensively communal outlook and is also calculated to strengthen official and reactionary influences in the control of secondary education in Bengal."—A.P.

HARIPURA CONGRESS

Khadi And Village Industries Exhibition

FROM FEBRUARY 10, TO FEBRUARY 21.

(On Spacious grounds opposite Congress Pandal)

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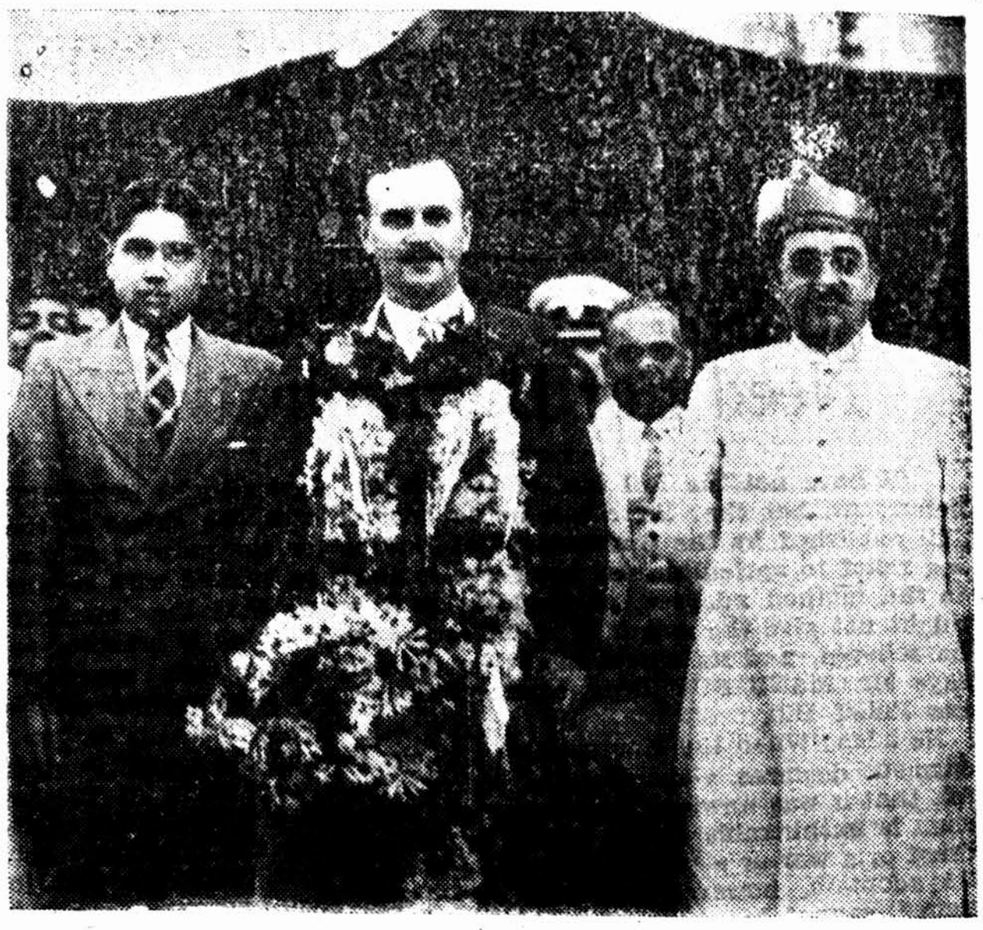
A new Three-Storied House in two parts, built in Cement mortar in 1933, R.C. and R.B. roofs, two staircases, seventeen rooms, 6 bath rooms, 6 lavatories with Sanitary flushing arrangement, 2 kitchens, 2 separate water connections with 2 Reservoirs for 24 hours water supply, Electric fitted, sewered, all teak-wood work, standing on free hold land measuring 2000 sq. feet with 3 ft. lanes on South, West East, open to sky. Municipal road on the North, very suitable for Dharmasala for high class Bombay Hindus. Nice opportunity for millionaires. Price Rs. 28,500. Municipal Tax Rs. 86 per annum. Write R. N. Ray, Engineer, Benares. (9380)



Sir Roger Lumley (centre), Raja Saheb of Jamkhandi, President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali (right), and the Donor, Mr. Ramnivas Ramnarayan (left), son of the late Ramnarayan Ruia snapped at the opening ceremony of the Ramnarayan Ruia College, Matunga.

WORKERS MARCH TO SECRETARIAT

About 700 workers of the Phoenix Mill struck work this morning as a protest against the dismissal of a worker, the management not willing to re-instate the dismissed worker.

A meeting of the strikers was held this morning at Tulsi Pipe Road. They went in a procession to the Secretariat.

Workers' Rally

A huge workers' rally under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Red Flag will be held at 5 P. M. to-day on Kamgar Maidan, to support the demands submitted to the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee for the interim period.

Loud speakers will be installed.

AROUND THE COURTS

A dead body was found at New Marine Drive yesterday at about 2 p.m.

At the inquest on Rustomji Nanabhai Gadiwalla, alias Balsara (45), it was stated that the Princess Street police found a bottle of sulphuric acid, a glass, a hat and a black serge coat on the sea wall opposite the Government Central Press. Though the information was published in the newspapers, no one came forward to claim the body.

It was further stated by an actor that he knew the deceased for the last 20 years. The deceased was also an actor in a dramatic company. He was residing at Kalyan Building at Foras Road.

The Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Suicide".

Two men are alleged to have thrown stones on some building workers on Clare Road on Friday.

The two accused were put up before the Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Court. The Magistrate, ordered them to be released on bail till December 18.

It was stated by the Nagpada police that the accused were members of a body of a picketers. When the workers refused to join in strike, the suspects are stated to have abused them and then thrown some stones at them.

NEW STATION FOR MATUNGA

G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee's Decision

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

The 140th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on the 2nd December, 1937.

The provision of a new station at Matunga was considered. Representations had on previous occasions been received from housing societies and residents in this area, but at those times no justification could be found. In view of the extensive development of residential property in the locality in recent years, it is considered that the opening of a station on the Harbour Branch near King's Circle would be a great convenience to the public, and plans and estimates for a station at this point are being prepared.

ADDITIONAL GATES AT V. T.

Complaints have appeared in the Press that the location of the gates controlling the entrance and exit to the platforms of Victoria Terminus Suburban Station causes congestion. An examination shows that some inconvenience is caused to passengers moving against the peak traffic morning and evening. As an experiment additional gates are being provided, which will be opened at rush hours.

A complaint has drawn attention to the absence of lavatory accommodation for third class female passengers at Victoria Terminus Suburban Station. Steps are being taken to provide suitable accommodation.

Statements showing the concessions to be given for the forthcoming Christmas and New Year holidays, the facilities provided for the travelling public during the quarter ended 30th September, 1937, the claims statistics for the same quarter, and the financial results of the Railway were placed before the members.

BAN ON MAGAZINE ISSUES REMOVED.

The Government of Bombay have cancelled the order declaring the following issues of the Marathi magazine entitled "Samalochak" to be forefeited:—

1. Volume I, Nos. 3 and 5.
2. Volume II, No. 3.

End Of D. J. Sind College Episode

KARACHI, December 3.

The demonstration of student of the D. J. Sind College came to a close after two hours, when a telegram was received from Shikarpur from Principal Butani that he had arranged for the admission of Talpur (a student) in a College there. The latter was not permitted to attend the College, when he attempted to do so.—United Press.

Municipality Withdraws Cases Against Khardi Villagers

The negotiations between the Municipal Commissioner and the Government of Bombay have resulted in all the cases launched by the Bombay Municipality against some residents of the Khardi village being withdrawn.

These cases, it will be recalled, were a sequel to the erection of houses, huts and sheds by some of the residents of the Khardi villages in the catchment area of the Tansa Lake.

The Municipality nad contended that the huts were erected within the area belonging to them and launched a number of prosecutions against the residents of the village for contravening the provisions of the Municipal Act. These constructions took place after the 1937 fire when many huts and houses were destroyed.

The villagers maintained that they were within their rights in erecting the new houses

In all there were 165 prosecutions and the cases were going on before Mr. Royal Hon Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Clubwala, on behalf of the Municipality, asked for permission for the withdrawal of the cases when the hearing of the cases was resumed to-day before the Magistrate on the following terms. He explained to the court that the withdrawal of the cases was due to the negotiations that had taken place between the Municipal Commissioner and the Government of Bombay and according to the suggestion made by the Government, that no advantage would accrue to any party from the decision of these cases in view of the fact that the Khardi village was to be acquired for the Municipality.

The Government was of the opinion that the action of the Commissioner in launching the prosecutions was entirely 'bona fide' and the case was allowed to be withdrawn without prejudice to the claims of the Municipality.

The respondents were agreeable to the proposal and the Magistrate granted permission and all the cases were withdrawn

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO BHANDARIS

Enterprising And Reliable Community: Speech At Opening Of Hall

Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay, in the course of his speech at the opening of the Kitte Bhandari Aikya-Vardhak Mandali Hall, said:—

Your President has very happily described your community as one "backward in education, but not lacking in intellect". That is a very hopeful condition, because lack of education can be remedied, but lack of intellect cannot. The early history of the Bhandaris shows that they were both enterprising and reliable, and there is no reason to doubt that these qualities survive.

I think it is a [illegible] which you may well congratulate yourselves that this Hall has been built by your own hands and by the generosity of the more prosperous members of your own community. It must be a source of considerable satisfaction to you that you have thus provided a headquarters for your association and that it will be the means of providing funds for educational purposes.

In considering how to expend those funds I hope you will bear in mind that, while the objects of education are not solely practical, its practical objects are very important to a community of which the bulk are persons with small incomes. It is, therefore, important for you to look to the chance of employment and equip your children by training them for those occupations in which they have the best chances of being employed.

It is encouraging to find that among you more prosperous members there are generous persons who supply funds for the general purposes of your community and have now made possible the creation of this Hall which I have had the pleasure of opening to-day. I hope that these persons, and others inspired by their example, will enable you to carry out the further objects which you propose for the general betterment of your people, and that this spirit of social service will continue.

U. P. GOVT. WARNS ITS OFFICIALS

Anti-Communalism Drive In Districts

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

I understand that the U. P. Government has issued a warning to Government servants against communal activities. District Magistrates have been asked to impress on Government servants the necessity of avoiding communal bias

I understood cases having been brought to the notice of a Government in which Government servants failed to observe impartial an attitude in communal disputes and at times indeed displayed marked communal bias it is pointed out that Government attach the greatest importance to the maintenance of peaceful relations between the various communities in the Province and trust local authorities will spare no efforts to promote communal harmony.

Government expect District officers take immediate action if any official shows any communal bias or fails to take effective steps to prevent anything, which tends to encourage communal tension. Where any tendency of communal bias is noticed by District Magistrates, they should issue a district order to the effect that any member of Revenue, Executive or Police District staff, who are found guilty of encouraging communal tension be held to have committed serious breach of duty and be liable to Government's displeasure and punishment

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SIXTH WEEK

DEVIKA RANI'S FINE ROLE IN

JEEVAN PRABHAT

SIXTH WEEK

AT

MINERVA TALKIES

To-day Matinees at 11 a.m. & 2-45 p.m.

NEW TURN IN INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Venue To Be Shifted To London Again

Britain Wants More Concessions Without Reciprocal Guarantees

INDIA GOVT. ANXIOUS TO CATER TO UN-OFFICIAL ADVISERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
NEW DELHI, December 4.

No alarmist view is taken in regard to the outcome of the discussions among Indo-British Trade Un-Official Advisers "inter se" and talks with the Commerce Member. It appears the Unofficial Advisers' unanimous report submitted last night is required to be elucidated and supplemented in material particulars.

Eleventh Hour Conference

The Government of India accordingly have decided at their last night's meeting to ask the official delegate, Sir Mohammad Zafrullah, to get into touch with the unofficial advisers, at least two of whom had booked their berths by list night's train. Telephones rang and late last evening they were requested to wait and meet the Commerce Member this morning. The full complement of the official Panel had prolonged free and frank discussions with Sir M. Zafrullah.

INDIA GOVT'S ANXIETY

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION IN REGARD TO THE OUTCOME OF TO-DAY'S TALKS IS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA APPEARS TO BE ANXIOUS TO CARRY UNOFFICIAL ADVISERS WITH THEM AND AGREEMENT WILL BE ENTERED INTO UNLESS ITS CONTENTS HAVE THE APPROVAL OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS SERVING ON THE PANEL OF ADVISERS.

BRITISH DEMAND

I GATHER THAT THE BRITISH SIDE HAS BEEN DEMANDING CONCESSIONS MAINLY IN THE FORM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES, WITHOUT GUARANTEEING ANY CONCESSIONS FOR INDIAN GOODS, EXCEPT FREE ENTRY FOR COMMODITIES ALLOWED UNDER THE OTTAWA AGREEMENT.

INDIAN DEMAND

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE INDIAN SIDE WANTS WIDENING OF LISTS. THE BRITISH SIDE IT IS SAID HAS NOT YET MADE ITS FINAL PROPOSALS FOR TRADE AGREEMENT. DISCUSSION HITHERTO HAS CENTERED ROUND THEIR DEMANDS FOR PREFERENTIAL TARIFF CONCESSIONS.

NEXT STEP

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAVING BEEN NOW PUT IN POSSESSION VIEWS OF UNOFFICIAL ADVISERS WILL EXAMINE THEIR PROPOSALS FORMULATE THEIR CONCLUSIONS AND FORWARD THEM TO LONDON. THAT WILL TAKE TIME.

ZAFRULLAH FOR LONDON

I LEARN PROBABLY THAT SIR M. ZAFRULLAH KHAN WILL WITH MR. N. R. PILLAI, AND HIS SECRETARY LEAVE FOR LONDON IN THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY TO CONCLUDE THE AGREEMENT.

Latthe Counsels Caution

Labour Must Organise, But Its Politics Must Be National

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

The need for caution and adjustments to environments in giving practical shape to the cherished theories on agrarian problems was emphasised by Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, Bombay Government, replying to an address presented by the Satara residents this evening.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Giving an instance of this Mr. Latthe said that some Ministers, like himself, had been pointing out the evils of loss of credit by agriculturists, if a wholesale scheme of moratorium was adopted. This has been misunderstood by hasty critics as a plea for not attempting a solution of the urgent problem of agricultural indebtedness.

He assured the adience that Government were keen on the urgency of the problem and were planning comprehensive measures for permanent relief to the peasantry.

Government had also under consideration a measure for preventing the sale of agriculturists assets on account of creditors claim, pending a permanent settlement of those claims and their liquidation in due course.

NEED FOR CREDIT MACHINERY

Mr. Latthe emphasised the need for providing a machinery for credit facilities for small agriculturists. He also said that any steps taken by Government in these directions would be useless without increasing the resources of the agriculturists and above all without individual agriculturists being better fitted than to-day by education and organisation to stand their own legs

Urging Labour to organise itself, Mr. Latthe said that while the Congress was not for class interests at the cost of the nation. Labour was not to be allowed to be driven to the walls, owing to its being disorganised

"The aim of politics in a dependent country like ours must be the attainment of liberty for the nation as a whole. Labour politics must therefore be nothing but the politics of the nation."—A. P

"HAVE A CORRECT IDEA OF YOUR ANCIENT HERITAGE"

Jawaharlal's Advice To Undergraduates In Assam

JORHAT, December 4.

"I want you young men and women to think in terms of our long past, in terms of that good past, all the while remembering that it is only the future that counts.

"Past is done with. You are the soul of the present and the future. And there is no future without Swaraj".

In these words Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a meeting of students at the Jorhat Intermediate College yesterday replying to the welcome address presented to him by the students.

Panditji referred to the relics of Indian culture in the caves of Mahenjodaro which were indicative of Indian civilization which flourished in India about five thousand years ago.

Pandit Nehru asked the students

(Continued on page 18.)

CRITICAL STAGE AVERTED

Un-Official Advisers Summoned At Eleventh Hour

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

A critical stage in the Indo-British trade negotiations following the unanimous report by the panel of Non-Official Advisers seems to be responsible for the urgent meeting of the Advisers summoned by Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan, Commerce Member, at 11 this morning in his room in the Secretariat.

It appears at an emergent meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council held last night after dinner the Commerce Member apprised the non-official delegates with the Government of India's view point in regard to their report submitted last evening.

Strict secrecy is being maintained by both official and non-official circles, but it is presumed that the non-official advisers do not appear to consider the modified British trade proposals helpful towards an early settlement.

Much will depend, however, on the outcome of talks, which the Commerce Member is having with non-official advisers this morning.

The purpose of the meeting appears to be to evolve the maximum measure of agreement between the Government and the panel of un-official advisers.—United Press.

THREE-HOUR CONFERENCE AT SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

Sir Mohd. Zafrullah Khan and the Non-Official Advisers on the Indo-British trade negotiations had three hours' conference this morning, when certain points arising from the recommendations made by the non-official advisers yesterday on the Government's proposals were further discussed.

It appears these points were found to need elucidation, when the Executive Council reviewed the recommendations last evening. Hence the decision to request the non-official advisers to defer their departure until to-day. So that a further opportunity might be taken for a clearer understanding of the non-official advisers' position.

All the non-official advisers are leaving Delhi to-day and the future course of events regarding these negotiations will now depend on the Government's final decision on the recommendations and on the results of to-day's conversations.

FOR RENEWED CONSULTATION.

An understanding appears to have been reached that if and when the trend of further negotiations requires it, the non-official advisers will be invited to return to Delhi for renewed consultation.—A. P.

German 'Plane Crash

Pilot Killed: 4 Others Wounded

MUNICH: Dec. 3.

A HEAVILY-LADEN GERMAN MAIL 'PLANE CRASHED ON THE CHEMICAL WORK WHEN STARTING ITS FLIGHT TO BAGDAD.

THE PILOT WAS KILLED INSTANTLY WHILE THE SECOND PILOT AND THE WIRELESS OPERATOR WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED AND TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW SLIGHTLY INJURED.—Reuter.

TRADE TREATY WITH BRITAIN

Union Of South Africa Negotiating

PRETORIA, December 4.

It is learned that the Union Government is negotiating with Britain for a trade agreement to replace the Ottawa Agreements. As Britain and the Union are each other's best customers, it is felt desirable that an agreement be concluded with Britain before negotiations are begun for bilateral agreements with other countries.

The Union has been negotiating for some time for trade agreements with Italy, France, Czechoslovakia and others, but some preferences are altered now that the Ottawa Agreements are under review.—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Unanimous Recommendations By Advisers

NEW DELHI, December 3.

The Associated Press understands that the non-official delegates to the Indo-British Trade Negotiations, who were during the last two days engaged in examining the proposals made by the Government, have submitted unanimous recommendations to the Government and on hearing Government's views will decide on a further course of action.

Great satisfaction is felt in commercial circles that the non-official delegates, who now include two new members, should have achieved unanimity of view on the many important issues involved in the negotiations which have now lasted for about a year.—A.P.

British Steamer Machine-Gunned

Despite Warning To Japanese Officials

Two Of The Crew Fatally Wounded When On Mission Of Search For Missing Nuns

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.

The British steamer "Siushan" was visiting Tsungming Island to enquire into the fate of the nine French-Canadian nuns, who have not been heard of for three months, when it was fired on by machine guns.

TWO OF THE CREW WOUNDED

Two Chinese crew were wounded and one subsequently died.

Tsungming is at present under Japanese control.

DESPITE WARNING

"Siushan" was put back to Shanghai. Siushan was flying the Red Ensign and Union Jack conspicuously painted on her sides. The Japanese authorities had been notified of the purpose of the visit.

FRENCH HOLD UP JAP LORRIES

SHANGHAI, December 4.

A tense situation developed this morning when four lorries guarded by Japanese troops attempted to enter the French bund and were stopped by French armoured cars, troops and armed police.

The streets in the neighbourhood were cleared.

Six Japanese officers began parleying with French military and police officers while more French police and troops were rushed.

The entry to the French bund was blocked with lorries, buses and other vehicles. The French placed three armoured cars end to end across the French bund while thirty yards in front was a human ring of French and Chinese constables armed with rifles. The Japanese guarding the lorries were also armed. The settlement police meanwhile cleared the Chinese from the Settlement bund.

After the lorries had been held up nearly an hour an agreement was reached. the French cordon was withdrawn and the Japanese lorries allowed to pass through escorted by the French police.—Reuter.

FRENCH VIEW OF INCIDENT

SHANGHAI, December 4.

A French semi-official statement emphasises that they did not intend to permit the Japanese forces to enter the Concession except on the authority of France. It is pointed out that the Japanese lorries only were allowed to pass through in the morning after the Japanese had complied with the French demand that they will be provided with a French escort.—Reuter.

JAPAN WANTS NO MEDIATOR

Dr. Trautmann Still At Nanking

SHANGHAI, December 4.

Dr Trautmann whose name has been linked with reports of peace mediations is still in Nanking.

It is learned that Dr. Trautmann was asked by the Chinese to use his good offices as a mediator.

The Japanese army authorities show no disposition to accept the mediation of a third power.—Reuter.

TOKIO VIEWS ON PEACE MOVE

TOKIO, December 4.

Newspapers devote considerable space to the reports of German mediation.

The "Kokumin Shinbun" says that Japan is prepared to consider third party mediation if friendly and not counter to the Japanese policy. It says it is problematical whether Germany is capable of handling the Far Eastern question independently of Britain, whose co-operation Germany badly wants in Europe.

It adds that, Germany's efforts will end in failure if her mediation is formulated in deference to the policy of Britain.

"Yomiuri Shimbun" says that mediation of foreign Powers, including Germany and Britain, must be made in order to establish a firm foundation for lasting peace in the Far East.—Reuter.

GERMAN ANXIETY FOR PEACE

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3.

It is confirmed by German and Italian Embassy circles that Dr. Trautmann, the German Ambassador is at present having conversations with Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek.

Diplomatic circles in Shanghai are ignorant of the details but it is believed that the initiative for any talks on peace terms did not come from the Japanese.

It is further believed that in any case they are late owing to the Japanese military successes. Well-informed circles here express the opinion that Germany is anxious that Japan should not penetrate deeper into China and expend her efforts and material which otherwise might be available against the Soviet.

It is understood that some Japanese circles are anxious to keep Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek in power as being the only man capable of maintaining authority and preventing chaos in the Yangtse Valley.

Nevertheless it is generally opined that the proposals emanating from Hankow cannot possibly succeed and it is regarded inconceivable that at this juncture, the Japanese army would withdraw to North China. It is considered certain that a large Japanese garrison will be maintained in Central China for an indefinite period.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN SETTLEMENT

SHANGHAI, December 4.

No agreement has been entered into between Maj. Gerrard. the British Commissioner of Police, and Col. Kusumoto concerning Japanese troops in the Settlement, says the Shanghai Municipal Council in a statement issued "in order that there may be no misunderstanding". It is added that Maj. Gerrard emphasised that he had no authority to enter into any agreement.

He had merely made a note on the document presented by the Japanese to the effect that he read and understood it and that he would bring the contents to the notice of the Council.—Reuter

JAPANESE TROOPS IN SHANGHAI

Tokio Demand For Entry Into Settlement

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.

Japanese troops' right to enter any part of the International Settlement is reserved in a four-point memorandum presented to the British Commissioner of Police, Major F. W. Gerrard by Col. Kusumoto representing the Japanese Commander General Matsui.

Other points of the memorandum are firstly, the Shanghai Municipal Police shall take steps to prevent a recurrence of incidents such as the bomb throwing yesterday; secondly if the Japanese army regards these steps as inadequate it reserves the right to take all necessary measures to preserve the peace of the Settlement; thirdly, the Japanese Army, should it regard the Settlement Municipal Police incapable of effectively suppressing anti-Japanese feelings, reserves the right to take any necessary steps of suppression including the examination of persons and search of property.

The memorandum was handed to Maj. Gerrard at the Pavement Conference, near the scene after the bomb incident.

Although newspapers throughout Japan are reported to have announced that the demands have been accepted this is categorically denied by the Council officials. It is authoritatively learned that Maj. Gerrard has merely acknowledged receipt of the demands and stated that he would place them before the Municipal Council, which would discuss them in the afternoon.—Reuter.

OTHER CHINA NEWS ON PAGE 18.)

Group photo taken at the Pitman Centenary Commemoration tea party at Calcutta.

Pentangular Problem Still Unsolved

Meeting At Taj Fails To Arrive At Compromise

BOMBAY, December 4.

The attempts to solve the Bombay Pentangular Cricket impasse, consequent on the decision of the Hindu Gymkhana not to participate in the matches, if played in the Brabourne Stadium, have hitherto proved unsuccessful. In pursuance of DeMello-Tairsee discussions for a compromise yesterday a meeting of the representatives of the four Gymkhanas, Hindu, Islam, Parsee and European, and the Managing Committee of the Cricket Club of India was held this evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel under the presidency of the Maharaja of Patiala. The meeting lasted for over an hour and a half but did not result in effecting a compromise. It is understood that Gymkhanas other than the Hindu Gymkhana declined to consider the suggestion made by Mr. Tairsee to Mr. DeMello yesterday. It is further understood that the representative of the Hindu Gymkhana, Mr. Tairsee, made an alternative suggession whereunder each Gymkhana should be given seats in accordance with it's membership strength and if it was necessary to provide for families and friends, each member should be allowed two more seats. This suggestion also appears to have been unacceptable. It appears that the representative of one of the Gymkhanas made it clear, at the outset, that as far as his Gymkhana was concerned, the issue was a closed one. The Maharaja of Patiala appealed to all concerned in the interests of Indian cricket to come to an amicable understanding and assured the meeting of his fullest co-operation and service in effecting such a compromise.

MR. TAIRSEE INTERVIEWED

Interviewed by the Associated Press after the meeting Mr. Tairsee said that the meeting was not disposed to discuss either the merits of the question or the strength of the Gymkhanas concerned in the disposal of seats. He regretted the turn the meeting took and the failure of the meeting to discuss the 'via media' suggested by him. He hoped that if other Gymkhanas reciprocated in the spirit in which he had made the suggestion, a way would still be found, but the way things were discussed to-day did not, optimistic though he was, encourage him to hope for any settlement.

ANOTHER MEETING

Meanwhile the representatives of the various Hindu Cricket Clubs in Bombay met at the Hindu Gymkhana this evening and resolved that they should try to persuade the members of their clubs to boycott the Brabourne Stadium entirely in the event of the Hindu Gymkhana not accepting any seating accommodation in the Stadium.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL IN ASSAM

(Continued from page 16.)

to study the history of the ancient culture and civilization of India in order to form a correct idea of their ancient heritage and decide on their future course of action so as to be worthy of the same. At the same time Panditji did not want the students to indulge in self-complacence as a result of recapitulation of their past achievements and glories, but rather to concentrate their attention on their inglorious present with its alien subjection and abject poverty.

Addressing a huge public meeting at North Lakhimpur, Panditji explained the part masses had to play in the national struggle for freedom. Masses must not expect, said he, that Gandhiji and his lieutenants would be able to bring Swaraj a day sooner so long as the masses did not lend their strength to the Congress.—United Press.

Sylhet College To Give Address To Nehru

SYLHET, December 4.

Students of Sylhet Government College have decided to present an address of welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he arrives here on the night of December 7. Principal of the College has given permission to the students to attend public meetings to be addressed by the President of the National Congress.

It may be remembered that so long students of this College were not permitted to attend political meetings.—United Press.

MADRAS PEASANTS' DEBT RELIEF BILL

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

The Government Bill for the relief of agriculturists' debt will be introduced in the Legislative Assembly on December 20, and a motion will be made to refer the Bill to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses, and for obtaining the concurrence of the Upper Chamber.

The Legislative Council will meet on December 21, for the same purpose.

The Joint Committee thus constituted is expected to meet on December 27, to discuss the Bill, and it will submit its report to the Legislature in the time, for the Bill as revised to be taken into consideration by the Assembly, by ut the third week of January. —A.P.

Kher Lays Corner-Stone Of A. E. Society's Building

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay laid the "Corner-Stone" of the Aryan Education Society's new building at Girgaum on Saturday.

(A fuller report will appear in to-morow's issue.)

G. I. P. PARCEL VAN CATCHES FIRE

BHUSAWAL, Dec. 4.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, wires to the "United Press":—

On the arrival of 12 Up Passenger at Chalisgaon on the north-east main line, at 11-9 p.m. on December 3, a parcel van loaded with dynamo meter, car apparatus and stores was noticed on fire. The fire was extinguished at 1-30 a.m. on December 4. There were no injuries to the passengers or the staff. The van was completely burnt. The cause of the fire is not known.—United Press.

JAPANESE APOLOGY TO U. S. COMMANDER

For "Encroachment" Near Race Course

SHANGHAI, December 4.

Three Japanese officers visited and formally apologised U. S. Marines Commander, Brigadier Beaumont for Japanese "encroachment" near the Race Course. They explained that the officer commanding the detachment was not familiar with Shanghai and did not know the boundary-line of the sector.—Reuter.

JAPANESE MASSING TROOPS

SHANGHAI, December 4.

The Japanese are busily massing troops in preparation of an attempt to smash Nanking's main line of defence, which is pivoted on Chinkiang.

The Japanese, who must cross a range of hills in the course of their advance assert that 300,000 Chinese troops have been concentrated on a 25 mile front from Chinkiang to Kuyung. The Japanese claim to have occupied Tanyang and other key-points, making a grand offensive possible as soon as the disposition of troops is complete.

It is added that the Japanese forces who are proceeding to Wuhu, are progressing well.—Reuter.

China Protests To League

GENEVA, Dec. 4.

China has protested to the League of Nations against the Italian recognition of Manchukuo as a violation of the obligations under the Covenant.—Reuter.

Iraq's Sympathy For Palestine Arabs

JERUSALEM, Dec. 4.

The Iraqian Consulate in the course of a statement say that they are not taking official part in the Al Fetr festival after the Ramadan, owing to the Palestinian situation.

The statement adds that they hope that Arabs will succeed in their demands to attain independence.—Reuter.

BELGIAN KING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by his mother, arrived in England on a strictly private visit. Both travelled incognito.—Reuter's Special.

Delbos Meets Polish Minister

WARSAW, Dec. 4.

M. Delbos and M. Beck, the Polish Minister for foreign affairs, had a long conference during the afternoon.

Official circles stress the cordial atmosphere in which the talks were taking place and describe the conversations as a normal contact between the Ministers of countries linked by alliance. It is assumed, however, that the Polish Minister will raise the question of colonies.—Reuter.

U. S. TO RECOGNIZE FRANCO GOVT.?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Mr. Cordell Hull announcing that the American Consul at Bilbao had been given leave of absence because the Nationalist Government was obstructing his return to duty, stated that the United States had an intention of recognizing the Franco regime.—Reuter.

TIME NOT YET RIPE

"C. R.'s" Reply To Andhra Demand For Separate Province

VIZAGAPATAM, December 4.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, prior to leaving for Madras last evening had an informal talk with certain Andhra leaders in the afternoon, when the question of the formation of a separate Andhra Province was broached.

While conceding the claim that the Andhras should have a Province of their own on a linguistic basis, the Premier expressed the opinion that the time was not ripe at present to split Madras into two Provinces. He felt that two small units could not exert much pressure as a strong and unified whole, in order to wrench full power and he advised all to focus public opinion on the major issues and attain the Congress objective of independence.—A.P.

BHULABHAI'S PARTY TO LOTHIAN

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly and President of the B. P. C. C., gave a garden party in honour of Lord Lothian, at his residence on Malabar Hill on Saturday evening. About 1,000 invitees, including the Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet, the Judges of the High Court and other prominent persons attended.

CRITICAL PERIOD AHEAD FOR SILVER

1933 Agreement Not To Be Renewed After Expiry

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A renewal of the Silver Agreement of 1933, expiring at the end of 1937, will not be attempted and will be allowed to lapse without further ado says "The Statist".

The paper continues that a question of immediate import is whether the precarious equilibrium surrounding the market will be upset by the lapsing of the Agreement. This depends on the attitude of the American authorities and their readiness to take additional supplies at prices now ruling. This will only be decided by the personal reactions of a few individuals in the United States.

REPERCUSSIONS

It may be assumed that the lapsing of the Agreement will be immediately reflected in larger offerings to the metal market. There is no question of an early disposal of a substantial amount of the Chinese silver sent to London for safe-keeping but there is little doubt that in the event of a real pressure on China's exchange reserves, which may come soon, the Chinese authorities will be compelled to begin a liquidation of this asset, especially as they will be no longer bound by the restrictive clauses of the agreement. Moreover it is by no means certain that the Sino-American Silver Treaty will survive the lapsing of the International Agreement, while the situation may be complicated by the sales by Japan of the silver confiscated from the areas in China now under her domination as it may be safely assumed that the Japanese need for mobilising her exportable assets will become more pressing.

CRITICAL PERIOD AHEAD

"The Statist" concludes that it looks therefore as though the market had a fairly critical period ahead and from the market point of view the imminent lapsing of the 1933 Agreement has not received the attention which the development deserves.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Margashirsha Shud 3, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 1, 1356
Parsi: Tir 1, 1307
Hightide: 12-04 13-02
Lowtide: 7-32 19-00
Sunrise: 6h 58m
Sunset: 6h 0m

Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar organized by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C. From 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Last day of 'Art in Home' Exhibition at Town Hall

Ramzan Id.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar M.A.B.T. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line steamer 'Clan Mactadyen' arrived at Suez on the evening of Thursday December 2nd.

Steamer 'Clan Mackinlay' left London on the evening of Thursday December 2nd.

NEW DADAR BRAHMOPASAK MANDAL

The Weekly Divine Service under the auspices of the New Dadar Brahmopasak Mandal will be conducted by Mr. V. S. Sohoni in the King George High School at 7-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

THE ASSAGAO UNION

Members of the Assagao Union will be 'At Home' to Rev. Roncon Pereira, Vicar of Assagao, at a lunch at the Taj Mahal Hotel, at Princes' Room, to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m.

HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association will meet Dr. K. L. Roy on his return from the West to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at Chowna House, Sleater Road, when he will give a resume of his tour and impressions of European countries.

THE GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

The 17th annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Association.

"WAY TO UNIVERSAL PEACE"

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. in the Arya Samaj Hall, Maulvi Fazal Mehfuzal Haq Ilahi will deliver a public lecture on "The way to universal peace."

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Vishwanand of Ramkrishna Math, Khar, will conduct the Weekly public class on Bhagwat Gita, at the Ashram to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION (SUBURBS)

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union, Suburbs, a public lecture on "Student Movement in China and abroad" by Miss Kapila Khandwala has been arranged to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. sharp, in the 'Vimalananda Kopikar Hall' Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz.

To-day 10-30 A.M.
"KING of BURLESQUE"
with Warner Baxter, Alice Faye, Jack Oakie
CAPITOL
Daily at 4: 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Isle of the Incredible...where fish climb trees! ... snakes fly! ... monkeys have "schnozzolas"! .....
Also Special
"WRESTLING FILM"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Elephant Boy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Borneo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at usual time.

EXCELSIOR—"The High Command". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Moti-Ka-Har". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Duniya-Kya-Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

PATHE—"Souls at Sea". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Parnell". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10-30 a. m. "Thief of Bagdad."

PLAZA—"Bhakta Damaji". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

REGAL—"100 Men and a Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Vidyapati". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER TALKIES—"His Highness". Time as usual.

WEST-END—"Toofani Toli". Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

At a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society to be held at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), Dr. S. Segal will answer any question on Astrology.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA

A meeting of all the Past Students of the Chikitsaka Samooha Shirolkar High School, is being convened to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Chikitsaka Samooha Hall at Sadashiv Cross Lane, Kandewadi Bombay, with the object of starting a Past Students Association.

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Association will be held at 2-30 p.m., to-day (Sunday) at the offices of the Association, when Swami Vishnu Theertha of Sivagiri Mutt, Varkela, will take an opportunity of addressing a few words."

STUDENT'S DEBATING CIRCLE.

In the opinion of the house, Nationalism is no substitute for religion will be the subject of a debate at the City High School Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. when Mr. D. R. Bhise will propose the motion.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY CIRCLE

The meeting of the General Body of the Young Men's Literary Circle will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the hall of the Prabhu Seminary, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, for the purpose of deciding in what way the Funds of the same Institution should be disposed of altruistically having regard to the Institution having ceased to function for some time past.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 25th lecture of a series of lectures on the teaching of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY. NOTICE.

The eleventh annual General Body meeting of the above Association will be held at the Association Premises to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) the agenda is (1) Minutes of the last meeting. (2) To adopt the Annual Report and Audited statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st October 1937. (3) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by any member provided that notice thereof has been given in writing to the Hon. Secretaries at last three clear days before the date of the meeting. (4) Building Scheme and (5) To elect new office Bearers and Hon. Auditors for the ensuing year.

NEW FREE HINDI CLASSES IN CITY

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

New free Hindi classes will be started at the premises of the City High School near Thakurdwar Tram station twice a week, between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. beginning on Monday the 6th instant.

VISHARAD CLASS

Saturday and Sunday between 4 and 6 p.m. at the Gokhale Education Society's High School, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

Enrol at the above places or at the office of the Sabha at Adenwalla Mansion, near Wilson College Sea Face, Chowpatty, Bombay No. 7.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane came this evening at 5-45 from Kathiawar with 5 Passengers.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

There will be a musical entertainment by Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar—Vocal, Chathapuram Mani Iyer—Violin, and Nagercoil Ganesan—Mridangam at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

TEA PARTY TO HON. MR. KHER.

The Bombay Theosophical Community of Juhu, represented by Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth will give a tea party in honour of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister at Vasantapuram, Juhu to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

There will be no meeting of the Corporation on Monday, the 6th December 1937. The next meeting of the Corporation will be held here on Thursday, the 9th December 1937, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

WORKERS' RALLY ON KAMGAR MAIDAN.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a rally of Textile Workers' will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. on Kamgar Maidan to support the interim demands forwarded to the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee. Loud Speakers will be installed.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Dreams and Dreamers" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Matunga, a Ball Badminton Singles Tournament for the Southern Star Cup will be conducted commencing from Sunday the 12th instant. Entries for the Tourney close today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) and draws will take place immediately after in the Association premises. Entry forms and rules can be obtained on application from the Secretary of the Association.

YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Youths' Association will be held at Jamnabai Mansion, 1st Floor, to-day (Sunday) 1937 at 9-30 a.m. the agenda is:—

(1) Adoption of annual report. (2) Adoption of annual statement of accounts. (3) Resolutions, given notice of. (4) Election of 12 members to the Executive Committee and (5) Any other business with the permission of Chairman.

THE LAXMI TUTORIAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE DADAR-BOMBAY.

The Fifth Annual Gathering and Prize Distribution of the above Institute will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the J. R. Wanmali Hall, Opp. Chubildas High School, Dadar.

Sir Govind Balwant Pradhan, Kt., B.A., LL.B., Ex-Finance Member, Government of Bombay, will preside and Lady Pradhan will give away the prizes.

"ART IN THE HOME" EXHIBITION.

To-day from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Essay on the Exhibition Mrs. Hansa Mehta has offered a prize of Rs. 25 for the best essay on the Exhibition the essay may be written in Gujarat Marathi or English. The last date for the essay is 5th January 1938. It must be sent to the following address, Hon. Secretaries, Gujarat Stri Sahakari Mandal Ltd. Stores, Sandhurst Road, Bombay to-day (Sunday) is the last day of the "Art in the Home Exhibition."

WANTED LEAGUE OF PEACE-LOVING MEN

Mr. Morgan's Lecture At Field Club

"To speak of World Peace in the land of Mahatma Gandhi, who is preaching the gospel of peace and non-violance is a thrill full of peculiar pleasures, "declared Mr. A. H. Morgan, the well-known Royal Architect and Missionary of Peace in his lecture at the Field Club.

Mr. Morgan said that India was the home of the Aryans where prophets of peace like Buddha were born and where Gita was preached. Referring to the present position Mr. Morgan said that the World is full of the horrors of wars. Since the beginning of the Christian Era, historians have reported 4,000 wars in less than 2,000 years. The horrors of the last World War are not still forgotten. Even to-day two Wars are going on involving directly three great nations and indirectly other three.

Japan is trying to strangle the great Chinese nation. In Japan the chief belief is: as among flowers cherry, so among men the best is the warrior. Again divided Spain is engaged in the most brutal fratricidal war.

The next world war with the help of robot 'planes, incendiary bombs and lethal gas will be in the homes. Let us hope that it will crush the will to war by sticking at the unarmed civil population. The League of Nations has failed to establish peace because individuals have failed. There is only one safety for us—a Universal Union League of peace-loving individuals and not a league of Nations. Human will can do anything. Non-violence is the only hope of humanity. Do not resist evil, try to do good and we shall achieve our goal of World Peace.

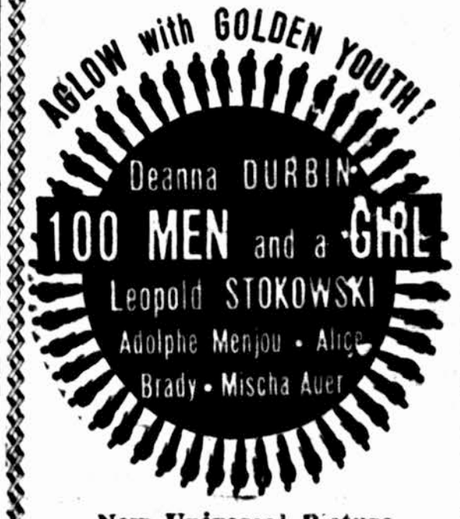
Prof. P. A. Wadia who presided said that the problems of the world can only be solved by Mahatmaji's doctrines. Under his leadership we have manifested what non-violence can achieve. So long as leaders have war mentality, the hope lies in small groups animated by a feeling of co-operation and love, fellowship and reconciliation.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks by Mr. I. B. Patel, Secretary of the Club.

DEBATE ON FEDERATION AND INDEPENDENCE.

"That Federation will sound the death knell of Indian independence" will be the subject for a Public Debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. when Mr. T. K. Menon will move the proposition and Mr. Mahmud Yunus will oppose it.

To-day 10-30 A.M.
"SHOW-BOAT"
with Irene Dunne-Allan, Jones-Charles Winniger
REGAL
Daily at 4: 6-30 & 10 P.M.



New Universal Picture.

The public has unerringly and unanimously voted

"MOTI-KA-HAR"
as
A Masterpiece of Screen Drama

AN ENTERTAINMENT
For the OLD
For the YOUNG
For the CLASSES
For the MASSES
For a'l ALIKE

The Entire Press simultaneously agrees that

"MOTI-KA-HAR"

is

The Best Indian Comedy

Moti-ka-Har

Starring

A HUSSAIN
BABY RANY
MIRZA M.A.,
Miss MEHTAB,
Miss ANEETADEVI
SHAMLAL, etc.,

Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m. on Sat., Sun., Holidays, Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

Sangeet's most Hilarious Comedy

NOW RUNNING GLORIOUSLY
IN ITS
2nd WEEK
AT THE
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
(Lamington Road.)

WHEN
MIGHT
ASSERTS ITS
RIGHT
IT'S ONLY
LOVE
that can come to rescue

WADIA'S

Toofani Tarzan

HAS HIS OWN VIEWS ABOUT
LOVE & ORDER
HE IS ILLITERATE
But
Can teach a few things to
CIVILISATION
JOHN CAVAS
GULSHAN DOG MOTEE
Also
AN INSPIRING IDD SONG
By the Golden-Voiced
Radio Singer
AHMED DILAWAR

LAMINGTON
TALKIES LAMINGTON ROAD.
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45
Sat., Sun. and Holidays 2-30 Matinee.

7TH GLORIOUS WEEK
ESTABLISHES A RECORD OF SIMULTANEOUS EXHIBITION AT
28 CITIES IN INDIA

Narsingh Rao who was largely responsible for the victory of the Rajputana and Districts Eleven over Lord Tennyson's Team.

C. P. MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

Vinayak Savarkar To Preside

The C. P. Marathi Literary Conference will be held on the 12th and 13th instant in the Nagpur University Convocation Hall. Mr. V. D. Savarkar will preside.

The Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier of the Central Provinces will inaugurate the Conference.

BUDDHIST HISTORY

Archaeological Discovery In Central Provinces

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: Dec. 4.

An archaeological discovery of great importance is announced from Pauni. Bhandara District, Central Provinces. It is hoped that when systematic excavation work as a result of this discovery is taken up, it will throw considerable light on early Buddhist history in the third and fourth century B.C. A stone box has been found, which is of the same kind as one discovered with Buddhist relics in N.-W. F

ELECTRIFICATION OF BIHAR

Minister's Talks With Sir William Stampe

PATNA, Dec. 3.

Sir William Stampe, lately Chief Engineer of Irrigation United Provinces, has arrived here to render advice to the Bihar Government in connection with the proposed electrification scheme of the Ministry.

It is understood that Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Minister for Finance and Local Self Government, and officials of the Public Works Department had long consultations with Sir William who is believed to be very sanguine about the practicability of the proposed scheme.—A. P.

GREY SQUIRRELS NOT ADMITTED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of India bring to the notice of the public a recent Order-in-Council, which forbids the importation to or keeping within Great Britain any animal of the species designated "Sciurus Carolinensis" and commonly known as grey squirrels. The order came into operation on 31st July, 1937.

WELLINGTON
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Filmed
At Last—
THE ROMANCE OF IRELAND'S "UNCROWNED KING"
"PARNELL"
STARRING:
Clark
GABLE
Myrna
LOY
IN THEIR MOST BRILLIANT FILM PARTNERSHIP
With an
All-Star Cast
Sunday Morning Show At 10 A. M.
GRETA GARBO
RAMON NOVARRO
IN
MATA HARI

If
GRAND-AUNTS WERE TO SMOKE,
Caddish youths would be well—behaved Gentlemen
FOR ANSWER
TO THIS CONUNDRUM, SEE
PRABHAT'S
Social Screen Play
"THE UNEXPECTED"
HINDI....."Duniya-na-Mane"?
Directed by
V. SHANTARAM
Starring
SHANTA APTE,
KESHAVRAO DATEY,
VASANTEE,
SHAKUNTALA PARANJAPYE,
CHHOTU, RAJAH NENE, GOURI,
VIMALA VASISHTA
9TH WEEK OF
NON-STOP QUEUES!
Daily at 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays, 2 p.m.
KRISHNA
TALKIES ..... CHARNI RD.

GENTLEMAN,
SAINT,
SUPER-MAN!
The examplary life of Damaji dramatically portrayed in SHIVAJI MOVIETONE'S superb film
"BHAKTA DAMAJI"
Starring
BANDOPANT SOHONI,
GANGOOBAI, KRISHNABAI,
TRIMBAKRAO PRADHAN
Daily at 5, 7-45, 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays, 2-15 p.m.
PLAZA TALKIES: DADAR.

Mr. Croft At New Delhi

Private Secretary To Secretary Of State For India

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, December 3.

A mystery visitor to New Delhi to-day at a time when unofficial advisers to Indo-British Trade negotiations are holding consultations is Mr. W. D. Croft, Private Secretary to Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India. I understand Mr. Croft after returning to England will be the head of Economic and Overseas Sections in India Office. Mr. Croft is expected to get into touch with Education and Commerce Departments of the Government of India in order to get personal acquaintance with problems before he takes up his new duties in India Office.

ID DINNER AT SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Elaborate arrangements are in progress for the holding of an Inter-Communal Dinner on a grand scale at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Azad Maidan, on the occasion of the Id on Monday next at 7-30 p.m.

At the dinner, which will be held on the 6th instant, both vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes will be available. The Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been sparing no pains to make the function a thorough success. Expert musicians will entertain the guests during the dinner.

So as to make the dinner as popular as possible, the charges have been kept down. While the Secretaries welcome liberal contributions for the occasion, they have decided that the minimum charge for vegetarian dinner should be only 8 annas and for the non-vegetarian dinner, it should be only Re. 1.

The tickets for the above Dinner are available from the Secretaries of the Exhibition, Azad Maidan, from the "G" Ward District Congress Committee Office, Dadar, and from the Office of the "Hilal" newspaper.

MINISTER PATIL VISITS EXHIBITION

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister, Local Self-Government, paid a visit to the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, at Azad Maidan, on Friday evening.

He was received at the Exhibition grounds by Maulana Abdul Bari, Messrs. Sirajuddin Vasi and Jalaluddin Bukhari and Ishwarbhai S. Patel.

The Hon. Mr. Patil was garlanded by Mr. Sirajuddin Vasi and went round the Exhibition and spent a half hour at the Exhibition.

ID SPORTS AND DINNER

The Secretary, United Muslim Association, states:—

On Sunday, 5th December, at 3 p.m. Id Sports Programme will commence at the foot-ball ground, Cooperage. Admission is free. All are welcome irrespective of caste and creed.

Later in the night, there would be an Id Dinner, for which Muslims can buy tickets. Some non-Muslims will be invited to join the dinner Tickets are available at the following places:—

Oxford House, Cursow Baug, Colaba; I. B. Longi and Co., Waterloo Mansion, Apollo Bunder; Elgin Leather Works, 109, Esplanade; S. M. Amin and Bros., Opticians, Abdur Rahman Street; and the Taj Company, Limited, Vizier Building, Bhendy Bazaar.

BANGALORE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Sir C. V. Raman's Leave Application Set Aside

BANGALORE, December 3.

The Governing Council of the Indian Institute of Science which met yesterday afternoon concluded its deliberations late this evening. It is understood that the Council refused to grant a year's leave to Sir C. V. Raman who had applied for it in order to enable him to join a Foreign University The Council has renewed the term of appointment for Assistant Professors, Lecturers, for a period of three years.

Dr. Subramaniam of the Biochemistry Department has been given an extension for ten years —A.P.

Dr. Chopra's Term Extended

NEW DELHI, December 4.

The Government of India have extended the term of appointment of Dr. Gulshan Lal Chopra, Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Government of the Punjab, as an ordinary member of the Indian Historical Records Commission up to November 30, 1939.—United Press.

LOVERS OF MUSIC

HERE IS THE LAST WORD IN RADIO

Pilot

TG 528 B

The beauty of this cabinet and the novelty of the 5 colour-coded tuning scales are selling this set on its appearance! As for performance—its 20 watts of power output to the 10-in. speaker leave other table models struggling to make a second-place showing. Listening to this AC receiver, you will distinguish clearly musical instruments you cannot hear at all on ordinary sets. Five tuning bands cover all channels from 4½ to 565 m. The Cabinet, finished in selected walnut veneers, measures 23¾ by 17 by 13 inches.

See It and Hear It To-day

YOU WILL BE SURPRISED!

CHICAGO RADIO

RADIO HEAD QUARTERS

The Oldest Radio Concern in India

129, Esplanade Post Box 459 BOMBAY & CALCUTTA 25, Chowringhee Post Box 8936

Divadkars' Tours

Are BEST by Every Test

DELHI	CALCUTTA	RAMESHWARAM
(22nd Dec.—3rd Jan.)	(21st Dec.—3rd Jan.)	(23rd Dec. 3rd Jan.)
Rs. 120/-	Rs. 170/-	Rs. 150/-

Charges include Second-class Rail, excellent Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian catering and Sight-seeing.

For detailed information apply:—

P. S. DIVADKAR & Co.,
Victoria Terminus, BOMBAY.

Now Announcing

A NEW ADDITION TO

"BINNY'S FAMOUS FANCY SHIRTINGS"

SILRAY

MADE BY: The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

Distributors:—BRIJMOHAN KRISHANPRASAD,
336A, Kalbadevi Road, First floor, Bombay.
Saraswati Stores Co., P. O. Box No. 24 Rajkot

Ex-Kakori Prisoners Set Free

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

The five ex-Kakori prisoners and Pandit Parmanand of Jhansi, who were arrested on December 2 in connection with the political prisoners Release Conference, were all set free this morning unconditionally by the police from Ghaziabad.

The restraint orders prohibiting their entry into Delhi for six months will, however, continue.—United Press

Congressmen Committed To Sessions

BANGALORE: Dec. 4.

Syt. G. R. Swamy, Secretary, City Congress Committee, and 12 others, mostly Congressmen, who were arrested in connection with the recent Bangalore disturbances were committed to the Sessions on charges of rioting, forming an unlawful assembly and throwing stones on the Police officers by the Special Magistrate.—A.P.

Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal social gathering: Mrs. Hiravati Manshuklal addressing the gathering.

ALL-INDIA T. B. FUND

Brabourne To Preside Over Public Meeting In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

In response to the demand for information from various quarters as to what steps are being taken in Bengal to give effect to the appeal of Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow for the creation of an All India Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, the Associated Press understands on enquiry that a public meeting representing all sections of the people of the province and of all shades of political opinion will be held on December 10. His Excellency Lord Brabourne will preside over the meeting. The venue and the time will be announced later—A. P

PRINCE & PRINCESS OF BERAR AT AURANGABAD

Public Reception

(From Our Correspondent).

AURANGABAD, Dec. 2.

His Highness Nawab Azam Jah Bahadur, the Prince of Berar, visited Aurangabad "Coup-de-Grace" to the stay of Her Highness the Princess of Berar and added to the impetus that the indigenous industries have already registered by the anxious concern of the Princess evinced during her stay at Khultabad.

The Pandit Hall, the prospective emporium of the local industries, presented a variegated spectacle of the indigenous products that owe their revival and development to the Anjuman Taraki-e-Dastkari in Aurangabad.

At the request of the city fathers their Highnesses drove through the city. The leading people of the city distributed grain, cloths and sweets to the poor. Their Royalties next visited 'Chikalthana,' the village uplift centre in the district. A leafy Shamiana had been erected for the occasion for their welcome. The Heir Apparent with the Princess among the denizens of hamlets was an impressive sight that spoke volume about the State's future.

Their Royalties then visited the Ellora Caves.

...ET BACK IN SHANTINIKETAN

CALCUTTA: Dec. 4.

...r's stay of about ten days ...ta. Dr. Rabindranath Ta... left for Shantiniketan this morning.—A.P.

For Our South Indian Patrons !

TO-DAY: SPECIAL MORNING SHOW

of Greatest Indian TAMIL Talkie

VASANT SENA

Starring:—RAJA SANDOW

AT 10-30 A.M.

Come up with Your Families at

The BROADWAY

KHODADAD CIRCLE—DADAR

RUNNING this WEEK.

ELEPHANT BOY

Daily 3 Shows:—4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

KASABIN

The Rational

COUGH CURE

FOR ALL AGES

Speedily effective in BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, etc., etc.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA ::::: BOMBAY

Agents:

ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,

Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

CLOCKS

YOU CAN RELY UPON

THE "MARSHAL"
Dark Oak Case.
Hour and Half-Hour Strike.
Height 27½ins. Width 12½ ins.
Silvered Dial, diameter 7½ ins. Rs. 4[illegible]

Reliability in a clock means not only strength, accuracy and durability of movement and striking mechanism, but a case solidly constructed from well-seasoned wood which will stand the Indian climate. You get all these qualities in their highest form in "West End" clocks. Make sure of a clock that will last—buy "West End."

Send for FREE Catalogue

THE "CAMBRIDGE"
Height 30½ ins. Width 13 ins.
Silvered Dial, diameter 8 ins.
Hour and Half-hour Strike.

Dark Oak Case	Rs. 50
Highly Polished Walnut Case	Rs. 52
4/4 Westminster Chimes	
Dark Oak Case	Rs. 70
Highly Polished Walnut Case	Rs. 72

STRONG, RELIABLE MOVEMENTS IN MODERN ATTRACTIVE CASES

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

"16,741 MASTER BARBERS ENDORSE PREP SHAVES"

BEAUX [illegible] (INDIA) AGENCIES

Sambay Chambers 40 A, Sir Phiroshaw Mehta Road,

The school-girls of Mendarda snapped while performing garba dance at Mendarda in the presence of Mr. W. Le B. Egerton, I. C. S., the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, the Chief of Bulkha and other distinguished spectators.

VICTORY FOR FILM GIRL

£355 For Libel

Damages of £355 were awarded in the King's Bench Division to Miss Barbara Mary Hood, 22-year-old film actress and photographer's model, who complained that she had been libelled by the publication of her photograph on the cover of the "Paris Magazine" of March, 1936.

The damages were awarded against Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., the newsagents.

Miss Hood, who lives in Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W., claimed that the use of the photograph, with the words printed under it, together with the publication of certain matter in the magazine, implied that she was "a loose woman who allowed her photograph to appear in a filthy and degrading publication."

Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, when summing-up, displayed a copy of a magazine and said it was a disgrace to the printing pres

He said to the jury: "You would not have it in your house for a minute, would you? And, supposing you had seen the face of a girl you knew peering at you from the front page of this magazine on a bookstall, might you not ask: 'How did she come to sink to that?

"MILD SURPRISE"

"Take the man of the world. What do you think he would say if, knowing Miss Hood, he saw her photograph on the cover of that magazine? Wouldn't he be tempted to say: 'What in the world has happened to her: how did she come to this?"

W. H. Smith and Son carried on business for the purpose of gain and had dealt with the "Paris Magazine" for years. In 1935 someone expressed "mild surprise" that a firm of their standing should handle such a publication.

Then there was the responsible employee who did not "feel happy" about it, with the result that eventually the order was given that it, and some others of a like kidney, should be sold only on order from a customer.

"I wonder," said his lordship, "which you admire most, the sublimity of it or the commercial prudence of it?"

"SURREPTITIOUS"

In addition to their book and periodical departments the defendant company had an in camera, sub rosa, or surreptitious department where one could get a nasty publication if one gave a standing order for it.

What could it matter to the persons who was libelled whether the libel got into the hands of casual purchasers or into the hands of those who had given an order for it?

Lord Hewart said it seemed to have been suggested that because a girl was a film actress she could not be heard to complain of the publication of her photograph on a magazine.

The jury might think, however, that the publication of Miss Hood's photograph on the cover of the "Paris Magazine" might not increase the chance of her being included among the respectable cast for a film.

The jury, who included two women were an hour considering their virdict. They awarded £350 damages. Lord Hewart entered judgment for Miss Hood for £355, with costs.

"Am dere anybody in dis congregation dat wishes prayer for his failings?" asked the coloured minister.

"Yes, sah," replied Brother Jones. "I'se a spendthrift, and throws mah money about reckless."

"Very well," said the preacher, "we will all join in prayer for Brother Jones—jes' after de collection am taken."

SHOES THAT FIT LIKE GLOVES

Add Alfred Vamos, of New York, to the list of industrial revolutionaries. He has invented shoes that fit like a glove. At present his material is only used for more expensive ladies' shoes, but it is expected that costs will come down enough to give men a chance also.

The invention consists in making real leather permanently elastic. An animal's hide is originally flexible, but this quality is lost in the process of tanning. Vamos submits the tanned leather to a chemical bath that restores flexibility, and then coats it with a fabric woven out of Lastex yarn.

Thus the leather takes the shape of the foot and gives freely with every motion. Since tired feet, hurt by rubbing and bruising from ordinary shoe leather are the cause of a large amount of minor illness, Vamos is a practical benefactor.

He points out that the new material does away all need for buckles, straps or shoe-laces, and that, therefore, great simplification of line is possible.

The audience watched the man on the stage with bated breath.

"And now," said the hypnotist, "I am going to make this young man forget everything that has happened to him in the last five days."

He was about to begin his magic when an appealing voice called to him from the circle.

"Make it four days, guv'nor," said the voice. "That bloke borrowed ten bob off me five days ago!"

WHAT A CHANGE!

"Is it you? ....."

"Why? ....."

"Can't believe my eyes! Such vigorous health, so suddenly ....."

"....."

"The other day you writhed with pain and were awfully pulled down. But now, you are the very picture of health

"Yes, you're right..... While I was in the throes of pain, a kindly neighbour ran up to me offering help. Hearing my complaint she suspected a menstrual cause and at once brought me LODHRA."

"LODHRA?"

"Yes, LODHRA.....But mind, only three doses worked the miracle."

"A potent remedy, indeed! Most women need it badly."

AN UNFAILING CURE FOR MENSTRUAL COMPLAINTS AND TONIC FOR WOMEN.

I stopped experimenting with face creams—

when I discovered DAGGETT & RAMSDELL Perfect Cold Cream

Don't go on seeking day after day and at great expense for a beautiful complexion, and envying those who have one. Try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream just once and you will be rewarded beyond all expectations. You will find this cream penetrates deeper, cleanses more thoroughly, softens and nourishes your skin as no other cream you have ever used. Apply it night and morning and see how much smoother, softer and lovelier it will make your skin.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.

The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C,... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of Pictures marked 1, 2, 3, For instance the man shown in G has disguised himself as a woman by removing his beard and moustache as illustrated in No. 1. We therefore enter 1 against G in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like together with 8 annas for each entry before 22nd December observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them

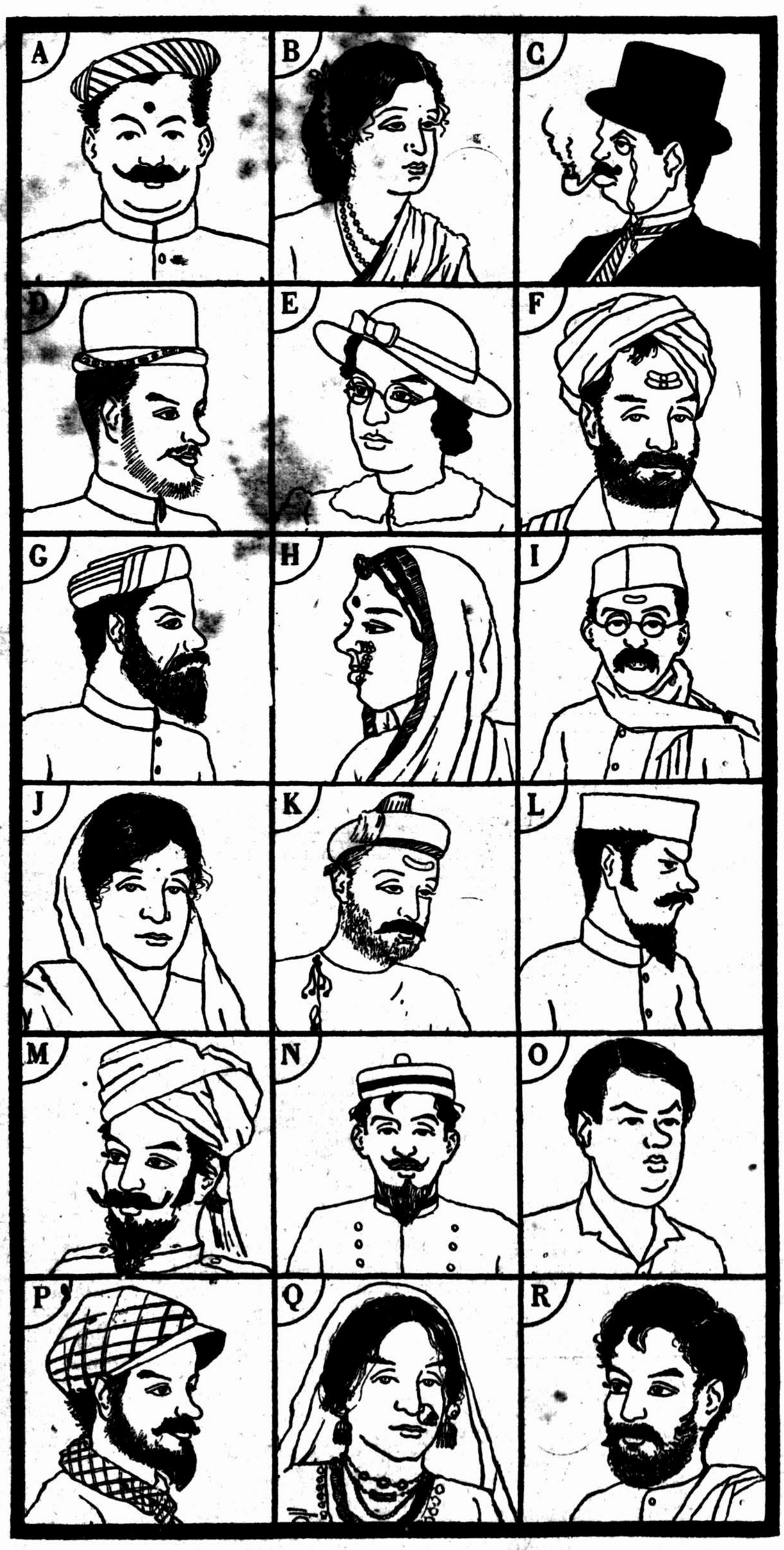
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on **Wednesday, 22nd December, 1937,** the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along



CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY

22nd December, 1937

(For Extra Coupons See Page 27).

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G P O BOMBAY

with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle". Sunday Edition. the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Detective Competition COUPON 5/12

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION RESULTS

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES

There were four all correct Entries. Rs. 1,000 is divided among the following four successful competitors each getting Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty.

(1) A. L. DOODHBHATE,
C|o Messrs. The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.,
Bombay House,
Fort. BOMBAY.

(2) CHHAGANLAL KALYANJI,
Maharashtra Krishna Shop,
AKOLA (Berar).

(3) ESMAILJI WALIJI SHAM,
Near Khan Mamad's Mosque,
Near Dhikwa Well,
DHORAJI (Kathiawar).

(4) DADA BASHAMBHAI,
Behind the Court,
JUNAGADH (Kathiawar).

TWO ERROR ENTRIES

Rs. 1,000 is divided among the following sixty seven competitors with two mistakes each getting Rs. 14-15 as.

BOMBAY

Miss TERESA GOVEAS,
Hotel Majestic,
BOMBAY.

H. L. DOODHBHATE,
C|o The Tata Iron and Steel and Co., Ltd.,
Bombay House,
BOMBAY.

JASWANTYBEN J. WAGHJI,
House No. 229,
Walkeshwar Road,
BOMBAY.

V. L. TEKADE,
Collector's Office,
Fort, BOMBAY.

M. NOORMAMAD,
C|o Sajan and Co.,
18, Custom House Road,
FORT.

PILOO JAMNABAI,
House No. 65 A-67,
Vithalwady,
BOMBAY, 2.

M. D. RAMKRISHNA,
C|o Messrs G. Claridge and Co.,
Frere Road, FORT.

URMILA MOTIRAM GANDHY,
Tarabag Estate, G. 34,
CHARNI ROAD.

CURSETJI UNWALA,
C|o The Edward Cinema,
KALBADEVI ROAD.

DAMJI HIRJI,
Naranji Vasanji House,
296, Vadgadi,
BOMBAY.

VELBAI DAMJI,
Naranji Vasanji House,
2nd floor, 293,
VADGADI.

DEVENDRA KUMAR SOMANY,
C|o Gulraj Ranglal,
50|52, Marwari Bazaar,
BOMBAY.

KUMARI NIRMALA JETHALAL JERAM,
Jeram Damji Ghati Chawl,
2nd floor, Room No. 8,
Old Hanuman Lane,
BOMBAY, 2.

ABBASBHOY EBRAHIM RAFIK,
House No. 33, Mirza Street,
Parsee Lane, BOMBAY, 3.

JAYABEN DHUNSUKHLAL BHUPTANI,
Badika Ashram, 3rd floor,
Room No. 146, 2nd Lane,
KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.

MOHOMAD HUSHAIN FIDAHUSHAIN DALAL RATTANWALA,
Havava Bldg., 3rd floor,
Bhandari Street, Koliwada,
BOMBAY, 3.

D. Y. DARNAY,
224-B, Pandurang Wadi,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

ATMARAM GOVIND PARAB,
6|54, Hanuman Bldg.,
BOMBAY, No. 7.

MOHSINBHAI USUFALI,
C|o A. Najmudin and Co.,
81, Kawasji Patel Street,
FORT. BOMBAY, 1.

E. E. MASALAWALA,
C|o Mohomadali Jaferji,
5-A, Gamadia Bldg.,
Belasis Road. BOMBAY, 8.

ESMAIL BABOOL THANAWALA,
C|o Aluparoo Bldg., 3rd Floor,
Dongri, BOMBAY, 9.

Mrs. ESMAIL SHARIF,
Mohomad Hushain Bldg.,
2nd floor, Palkhi Moholla,
BOMBAY, 9.

M. E. TAMBAWALA,
C|o C. M. Mitha and Sons,
96, Kansara Chawl,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY, 2.

GULABCHAND DAYACHAND JHAVERI,
157|159, Jhaveri Bazaar,
BOMBAY, 2.

FRENIBAI SAFKATBHAI SHIKARI,
Bandukwala Chawl,
Mahomedali Road,
BOMBAY, 3.

MOHSINBHAI USUFALI,
C|o Sami and Co.,
Taher Mansion, 1st floor,
Barbhaya Moholla,
BOMBAY, 3.

NARANDAS RAMJI,
Jetha Kurpur Bldg.,
1st floor, Lal Baug,
Govt. Gate Road,
BOMBAY, 12.

Miss A. SAROJA,
D|2, S. I. Bldg.,
MATUNGA, G.I.P.

Mrs. A. KAMALABAI,
D|2, S. I. Bldg.,
MATUNGA, G.I.P.

T. V. RAO,
D|2, S. I. Bldg.,
MATUNGA, G.I.P.

GANPAT AGRI,
C|o R. B. Manecklal Ltd.,
Lady Jehangir Road,
MATUNGA, 19.

G. M. RELVANI,
Opp. Station,
Sion, BOMBAY, 22.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	18
B	1
C	13
D	15
E	4
F	12
G	7
H	5
I	6
J	17
K	11
L	2
M	9
N	8
O	10
P	16
Q	14
R	3

BOMBAY SUBURBS

VENIBAI ANANDJI,
Teju-Kaya Wady,
Ghatkopar Dist., THANA.

PARSANBEN JIVANGIR,
C|o Dayagir Kashigar Gosai,
Via Vasad, Post ADAS.

AHMEDABAD

Mrs. FULIBAI H. CONTRACTOR,
Khadia, Golvad, Bhatwada,
AHMEDABAD.

THAKOR JAYANTILAL BHAGWANLAL,
Kavishwar's Pole, Khadia,
AHMEDABAD.

BERAR

MANCHHABEN BHANDARI,
C|o Shanti Vijay Lodge,
AKOLA, (Berar.)

JAYAKUNVAR K. T. SHAH,
C|o K. T. Shah,
Post BADNERA, (Berar.)

BULSAR

MRS. L. V. MODI,
Bazaar,
BULSAR.

M. D. P. BHAVSAR,
Opposite Pier,
BULSAR.

ISMAIL KASAM SAVLA,
Mota Ghanchi Wad,
BULSAR.

BHUJ (CUTCH)

LOHAR BHANJI PRAGJI,
Photographer,
Kansara Bazaar,
BHUJ, (Cutch.)

Master ABD. KAVI,
Opposite "Hukai Niwas",
BHUJ, (Cutch.)

VELJI DHANJI SHOE-MAKER,
Mochi Bazaar,
MANDVI, (Cutch.)

DIWALIBAI DHANJI MOCHI,
C|o Mochi Falia,
MANDVI, (Cutch.)

DAHANU

LAXMAN VRAJLAL VASANI,
DAHANU.

HUBLI

S. K. NAIK,
Store-Keeper,
Loco Foreman's Office,
HUBLI, M.S.M. Rly.

INDORE

BACHIBAI DEVAJI GOVINDJI DHARAMSEY,
C|o Dharamsey Stores,
15, Topkhana,
INDORE CITY.

KATHIAWAR

JILEKHAN TARMOHMED,
C|o Dadabhoy [illegible]anbhoy,
Behind Court,
JUNAGADH.

(Continued on page 27)

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued From Page 26)

KARIM & AMAD CO.,
C|o Kasam Gaji's Shop,
Near Tower,
DHORAJI.

M. K. MEHTA,
LALPUR,
Via Jamnagar.

SUBEDABAI RAHEMTULLA DAWOOD,
Vadalavala, Near Talav,
No. 8, Adam Haji
Peermamed's House,
BANTVA.

LUHAR NARSINH CHHAGANLAL VAGHELA,
SHAPUR SORATH,
Via Junagadh.

DULICHAND N. MORWAL,
State Motor Driver,
WANKANER.

LUCKNOW

R. P. TEWARI,
Rastogi Pathshala,
LUCKNOW, (U. P.)

M. M. MISTRY,
380, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. G. HUSEN,
380, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

MASTER MOHSIN,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. KANJI,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

RAIPUR

PRAGJI KALYANJI,
Station Road, Rice Mill,
RAIPUR, (C.P.)

DEVRAM PARMAR,
R. H. E. Works,
Fafadi, RAIPUR, (C.P.)

RAMPUR

NOMANBHAI ABDUL KADARBHAI,
Madresa Mohmedia H. S.,
RAMPURA.

SECUNDERABAD

J. BACHIAH,
Photographer,
General Bazaar,
SECUNDERABAD.

SHOLAPUR

Mr. SARVANAND,
C|o Messrs Kuckreja, Ltd.,
SHOLAPUR.

M. S. RANGWALLA,
C|o Messrs Kuckreja, Ltd.,
Hotel Road,
SHOLAPUR.

UJJAIN

A. S. ABDULTYEB,
Burebhaiwala,
Subzemandi,
UJJAIN.

ABDUL KADER SHAIK ABDULTYEB BAREKHAIWALA,
Subzimandi,
UJJAIN.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5|- provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p. m. on 14th December, 1937.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the Payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

DON'T BLOCK ORDERED PROGRESS

Bihar Minister's Warning To Kisans

PATNA, December 3.

"Any precipitate action would prove suicidal". With these words the Hon. Mr. Anugrahanarain Sinha, Finance Minister, warned kisans and labourers, in the course of a speech delivered at a public meeting at Dhri in Shahabad.

He said that nothing should be done in hot haste even under the gravest provocation from irresponsible quarters. Such a step would jeopardise their interests and ruin their cause.

The Finance Minister exhorted the audience not to violate, on any account, the existing laws until new ones were on the Statute Book as this would lead to disastrous consequences and block the path of ordered progress.

Concluding he declared that the Congress Ministry was going to appoint a Labour Committee with Babu Rajendra Prasad as Chairman.—United Press.

SHANKARRAO DEO AT CHEMBUR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Friday.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Working Committee of the Congress delivered yesterday evening a lecture in the Suburban district at Chembur, a suburb on the G.I.P. Railway, when Sjt. Acharya, the President of the Local Congress Committee was in the chair. Sjt. Ramanikral Mehta, President, Suburban District Congress Comiittee and Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt also were present.

Mr Shankerrao Deo analysed the causes that led to the subjection of India and pointed out the vicious role played by internal jealousy and communal rancour. The Britishers have all along maintained the policy of placing one community against another, Hindus against Mohemedans, Brahmins against non-Brahmins and so on. And if Indians desire to win back their country's freedom they should cease fighting and quarrelling over petty communal questions and act as Indians first. He, therefore, appealed to the audience to close up their ranks by joining the only national organisation, the Indian National Congress. A united India alone could get back the freedom of the Motherland.

Mr. Deo thereafter visited Kurla Mahanand Labour School, where he gave prizes to the students, whose essay on Gandhiji won them this distinction. The Mahanand School is noted for its self-sufficiency experiment, as they maintain the school on the products of the labour of the students.

FITTING PLACE FOR NEILL STATUE

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

Interviewed by the "United Press" about the interpellations in Parliament regarding the removal of the statue of General Neill from Mount Road, Madras, to the museum and the suggestion by a member of Parliament that the statue should be removed to a public place in London, the Hon'ble Doctor T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, Madras, said that the statue was the property of the Madras Government and so it would not and could not be returned to England.

"This statue," Doctor Rajan said, "will be kept in Madras museum as a milestone to indicate that certain distance has been traversed on the road to emancipation and that Congress Ministry has achieved something. It will be kept in a fit place in the archaeological museum along with several other articles of antiquity as a milestone on the way to Swaraj."

Doctor Rajan added that there was no insult meant in the removal of the statue. Public opinion against its presence in that spot had been clearly expressed. The City Corporation by its resolution had advocated its removal. What previous Governments had not been able to achieve had been achieved by the Congress Ministry.—United Press.

Berar Provincial Congress Conference

(From A Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, (By Mail.)

The above Conference will be held in the last week of December at the village Shendurjana, 58 miles from Amraoti. There is a regular lorry service from Amraoti to Shendurjana. Dr. Satyapal will preside. Mr. Vamanrao Joshi of Amraoti was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

RANJIT CAPTURES THE POPULAR IMAGINATION by WONDERFUL MUSICAL SCORE: LILTING SONG HITS!

HEAR NEW TALENTS
★KALYANI
★KANTILAL
★WAHIDAN
★SHAHJEHAN
in this musical thriller

RANJIT'S SUPER THRILLER

Toofani Toli
alias
Reckless Rogues

A JAYANT DESAI'S super gangster hit
Starring
MADHURI
and
E. BILLIMORIA,

To-morrow being "VASI-ID"
Special Show at 2-30 p. m.
Time Daily 2-30, 5-15, 8, 10-45

DRAWING CROWDS AT
WEST-END TALKIES

NEWLYWEDS ! AND OTHER MARRIED COUPLES !
Do you want a lusty
SON and HEIR ?
Perhaps you want a charming little Daughter ?
But maybe you are afraid the child might be of the wrong sex !

YOU do—you are ? GOOD ! That is where you require our help. Our "SEX SELECTOR" shows how to get the child of the sex you desire. No drugs—nothing to take—GUARANTEED HARMLESS. Nature's way, but with the guiding hand of modern Science.

Write immediately for free Folder "B.G." without any obligation enclosing 1 anna Stamp for Postage - To
THE AGENT "BIORHYTHMS", 207, HORNBY RD., FORT, BOMBAY.

About Studios And Stars

Padmadevi in Imperial's colour picture "Kisan Kanya"

A scene from 'Action for Slander" which is shown at the New Empire.

"TUKARAM" BREAKS RECORD

One Year Of Non-Stop Run In The City

(CONTRIBUTED.)

While long queues which line up outside the Krishna Talkies testify to the popularity of Prabhat's picture "The Unexpected", the famous Poona producers are working a miracle at the other end of Charni Road. There, at the Central Theatre, their "Tukaram" is running to crowded houses in its fifty-second consecutive week, thus completing the round of a whole year—a feat unparalleled in the whole history of motion pictures, silent or otherwise, in India or abroad. While the trade is pouring its felicitations on Prabhat, the nation has cause to be proud of the creative artistry of this leading firm of Indian film producers, who, with this record and with their success at the Venice International Exhibition, have placed India on the screen map of the world.

It will be wrong to pick out any single quality as making for the success of "Tukaram".

While the stars Pagnis and Gouri, and the directors S. Fatehlal and V. Damle, have met with their due need of public praise, comparatively little is known to people outside the studio about several others who, remaining in the background, contributed no less to its success. Among these, are Mr. Vashiker whose intelligent handling of the story are brilliant dialogue are a noted feature of the film; Mr. Avadhoot. whose skilful workmanship with the camera was the first quality of "Tukaram" to attract the attention of Lady Linlithgow; Mr. S Damle, who has been responsible for the clear sound recording of the film, so that no modulation of voice is lost to the audience; and Mr. K. Bhole, to whose musical talent goes the credit for those tuneful songs which have found unstinted praise among Indians and foreigners alike.

The enthusiastic co-operation of all these—and of a hundred others the various production departments of the Prabhat organization has made "Tukaram" a memorable event in the annals of the world's screen history.

The public appreciation of this work of art has, indeed, been handsome. "Tukaram" is at the present moment running in its eighteenth week at the "Kohinoor" at Dadar, and in its second week at "Bharat Mata", Parel. the Central's fifty-two weeks that makes a total run of seventy-two weeks in a single city; and yet all the three theatres are drawing full houses.

(Other Cinema News in Page 33.)

A scene from 'Toofani Tarzan' now running its seventh week at Lamington.

A dance scene in Sangeet's [illegible]a-Har" running in its [illegible]nd week at the Imperial.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"BORNEO" AT CAPITOL

Incredible Sights And Adventures

From the island of primitive ferosity, legendary with the terror of wild men and Dyak pirates, of headhunters, of unexplored waterways that twist through impenetrable wilderness, of inconceivable marvels strange to the eyes of man, comes Martin Johnson's last and most exciting adventure, "Borneo" 20th Century-Fox release which opened at the Capitol Theatre yesterday. "Borneo" is the pictorial climax of Martin Johnson's adventurous career. Filmed in the land of the incredible, the inconceivable and the impossible, it is the strangest and most exciting motion picture yet to come from the dark, mysterious byways of unknown worlds. Far up the winding, muddy reaches of the Kunibatanaan River Martin and Osa Johnson flew in their amphibian plane to bring back a record of the animals which inhabit that remote land of the descendants of the head-hunters. The strange, almost unbelievable sights they saw and photographed make "Borneo" a never-to-be-forgotten epic of the jungles. For the first time in motion pictures, fish are shown leaving a receding river, creeping in the bank, and climbing the branches of trees growing along the shore, pushing themselves along with strong fins and an occasional flap of the tail. The Johnsons also brought back a camera record of the real wild men of Borneo, who delight in the gruesome pursuit of human heads; of Murut men, blowing sudden death from their slim blowguns on darts tipped with vemo and of the giant orang-uttan, "devil-beast" of the jungle, fighting a desperate the day battle against a hundred natives, and hurling tree-top defiance at the "Thunder bird" roaring out of the sky. Truman Talley supervised the editing of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's production. Lowell Thomas famous commentator of screen and radio and "Professor" Lew Lehr, narrated. Lew Lehr and Russell Shields wrote the continuity.

"THE UNEXPECTED"

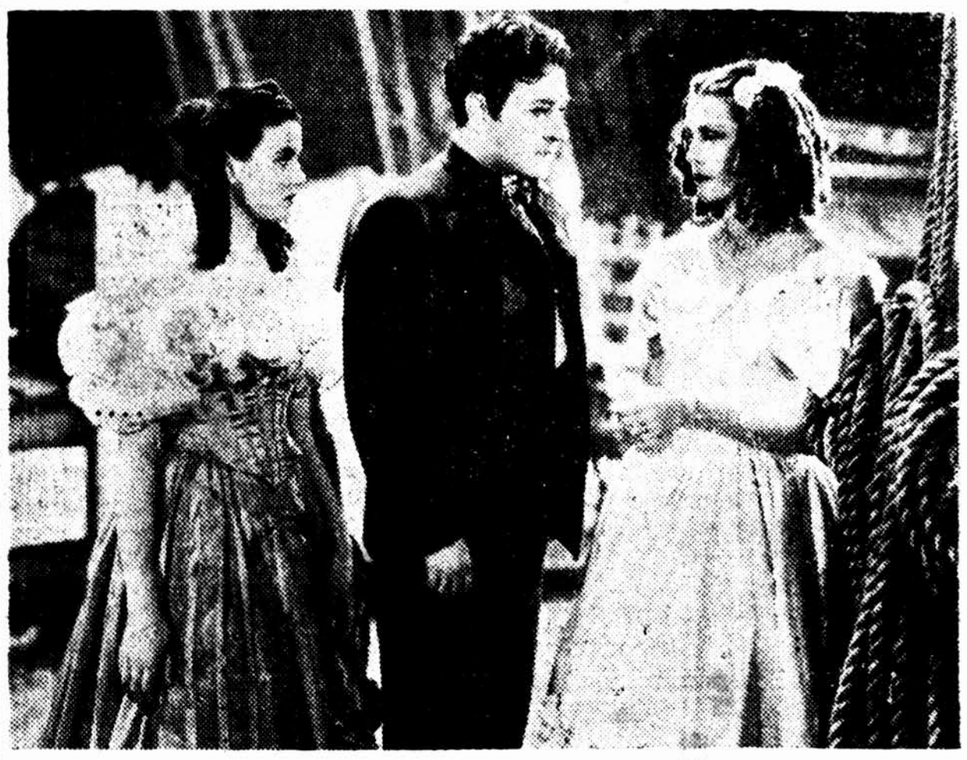
At The Krishna

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Prabhat's picture "The Unexpected" now in the ninth week of its popular run at the Krishna, is a searchlight thrown on the social and domestic life of the middle classes in India. It is however neither, pedantic now didactic in its treatment, but depends for its reformism on a lucid presentation of facts. As a vehicle for social satire, it furnishes the basis of entertainment of superfine quality

Shanta Apte, Keshavrao Datey and Vasantee, the three stars that lead the able cast give inspired but controlled performances that punctuate the show with repeated cheers. While the wee Vasantee steals your heart before you are aware of it, Shanta and Keshavrao are so realistic that they make you laugh and weep and live with them

In tune with these performances, is the work of the supporting players, notably Chhotu, Rajah Nene and Shakuntala Paranjapye. Both in pathos and in humour, therefore the film has a fine appeal—for everybody.



"Souls at Sea" at Pathe.

"100 Men And A Girl", a Universal production at the Regal.

"Borneo" at the Capitol.

Pahari Sanyal and Kananbala in New Theatres' "Vidyapati" at the Roxy.

AT THE REGAL

Deanna Durbin In "100 Men And A Girl"

Deanna Durbin who rose to screen fame in "Three Smart Girls" is starred in her second picture, Universal's "100 MEN AND A GIRL" a comedy drama with music which opened at the Regal Theatre. Featured with Deanna Durbin is Leopold Stokowski, famous conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony. An unusual cast surrounds Deanna. Adolphe Menjou is seen as her father, a musician who with 100 fellow artists, seeks recognition of talent and a chance for a livelihood. Alice Brady portrays a society matron who promises Deanna to sponsor the orchestra. Then the rich woman flounces off to Europe and leaves Menjou and Deanna in the lurch. Eugene Pallette, as Alice Brady's husband, has the situation placed squarely before him on his shiny mahogany desk by Deanna Durbin. Her eloquent statement of the 100 men's dilemma causes him to agree to sponsor the orchestra, providing Stokowski will conduct it. Nothing daunted, Deanna goes to Stokowski. She charms him first with her singing. He agrees to hear the orchestra and finds they are excellent musicians. Then the story sweeps to its climax, carrying human drama, delightful comedy and memorable music to a rhythmic crest. Stokowski has devised a new method of recording music, which give the effect of sound in perspective. But this chronicle would not be complete without noting the wild untrammelled presence of Mischa Auer, the mad merry musician of the Muscovites in "100 Men and a Girl". He makes flutes flutter, tubas twitter and cellos shimmy. The same pair who made "Three Smart Girls" director Henry Koster and associate producer Joseph Pastenak, turned out this offering from the screen play by Bruce Manning, Charles Kenyon and Hans Kraly. Charles R. Rogers was the executive producer.

"ELEPHANT BOY"

Picture At Broadway

(CONTRIBUTED.)

A new and remarkable boy star is introduced in "Elephant Boy," which Alexander Korda is presenting at the Broadway, Kingsway, Khodadad Circle, Dadar, this week.

He is Sabu, a 13-year-old Indian lad who was discovered in India by Robert Flaherty, co-director of the film, working in the Maharaja's elephant stables. The native unaffected child is one of the most delightful personalities ever brought to the screen. Women will love him—his smile alone will take care of that.

Elephant Boy is rare and restful entertainment, right off the beaten track. The story, based on "Toomai of the Elephants," one of Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Book" yarns, tells of a little Indian boy, son of a mahout, who dreams of the day when he, too, will become a great elephant driver like his famous grandfather, the renowned "Toomai of the Elephants."

The elephant drive provides a thrilling climax to a magnificent picture. Seldom has such realism been captured by a camera. It is the rare sort of film which provides excellent entertainment for the entire family.

The film was nearly three years making, two of which were spent on locale India.

Programme also includes Silly Symphony and other interesting films.

Saturdav's Races At Mahaluxmi

Favourites Fail Again

Lyon's Mail Scores Runaway Success In Windsor Plate

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

In some very open racing on Saturday backers had the worst of the exchanges. Red Mark and Budapest certainly won their respective races in the style all such good things should, but sandwiched between these successes were several unexpected results.

A huge crowd attended and found the sport of a high order of interest if hardly so profitable.

Features of the racing were a rich double for N. Raymond, the Jewish trainer through the medium of Lyon's Mail and House of Lords. Roy Higgins saddled Reformer and Budapest—the winners of races of minor importance, but his hopes of a quadruple were dashed to the ground when Tipperary and Glanely in their respective races encountered one better than themselves.

Obaid and Maxwell obtained a double in the saddle. The Arab jockey rode with rare judgment in steering Al Ghazi and Mad Hatter first past the judge.

AN IMPRESSIVE WINNER

Mrs. Clark's Lyon's Mail won the important Windsor Plate easily, making it plain that he is a better horse than he is given credit for. Obviously greatly fancied by his connections the son of Diligence was in command a little after the start and increasing his lead once heads were turned for home, won as he liked from Glanely and dignitary whom the judge could not separate. The majority of backers voted strongly for Mr. Ardeshir's representatives Argo's Heir and Glanely while Diamond Shower, a recent winner was also in great demand.

Making his first appearance at Mahaluxmi this season, House of Lords gave a speedy display to win the Manchester Plate and as he was one of the best backed his success was a popular one. Karaway and Cheap Jack secured the minor placings and Bachelor's Bard after encountering all the bad luck in the race was on the unremunerative berth at the end. He must have been closer had Evans not been badly hampered when about to make his challenging effort.

Budapest, a good-looking Gay Lothano colt from Roy Higgins' stable, improved on his previous form by winning the Carlisle Plate, Division I, in easy fashion from the Grove. Nor that he has found form he should go on winning. Among the beaten here were Star of Persia, who won so well the other day. Who's Who and Bastion.

FAVOURITE BEATEN

Confidently expected to win the Carlisle Plate, Division II, Tipperary was just not good enough at the weights for Mad Hatter. He was always at a disadvantage, having to make his run on the outside, but Obaid kept the wayward Mad Hatter going well and had no difficulty in coping with the challenge of Higgins' gelding. Heritance, put in good work over the concluding furlong and was a creditable third.

One of the most unlooked for results of the afternoon was the success of Madamoiselle Eileen in the Tenby Plate in which thirteen horses paraded. None was better-backed than Sea Battle, but he had nothing to do with the finish. Quicksilver made the early running, but close home was overhauled by Ashvaraj and Madamoiselle Eileen, Ryan's filly going on to score comfortably. The daughter of Sherwood Star is a very moderate customer. Her lack of size is always likely to prove a handicap.

Mr. Osman Chotani's Maharaja's Choice was an impressive winner of the Bangalore Plate for Indian Breds. He was nearly as well-backed as Vandyke, but the latter gave a disappointing display and would not seem to be as good as he was in Poona last season. Cherie shaped like a winner until close home, but once Britt gave Maharaja's Choice his head the issue was never in doubt. Advance was in the money as expected.

OUTSIDER SCORES

A forlorn quantity in the betting for the Canal Plate Al Ghazi accounted for useful opposition, winning by a length from Lookman, who was in turn one length in front of Nur Jehan. Such fancied runners as Silver Star, Jewan and Mujbil Hamid were among the beaten brigade, but it should not be long before they attract the attention of the judge.

Backers made the correct picking when plumping for the Kolhapur-owned Red Mark in Division I of the Novice Plate. This handsome newly landed Arab gave most of his rivals a start from the barrier and coming up with a sparkling late run just headed Nayib al Iraq on the post. Mujbil was in the third money.

Reformer carried Mr. Diamond's jacket to victory in Division II of the Novice Plate. He was smartly away and Maxwell kept him going to beat the late finishing Ghazalan and Kayid Saoud. Recent winners in better company Great Star and Prince Hilal—both very well-backed, did not figure as prominently as expected.

THE NOVICE PLATE (Div. I)
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500 Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's RED MARK 8-6 Jadhav 1
Messrs. C. N. Permanand & Majid Tarfa's NAYIB AL IRAQ, 8-13, Naji Dawood .. 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL 8-13 A. Rashid 3
Messrs. S. E. E. Sassoon & Taha Shuwait's SAAD TAHA 8-13 Yusuf Mohamed 4
Won by Short head. 1 1/2 lengths 4 lengths
Did Not Run: Hilal al Nusser 8-13, and Kabadon Jamil 8-6.
First tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 for places.
Favourite: Red Mark.
Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE NOVICE PLATE. (Div II.)
Distance—6 Furlongs
Winner Rs. 1,500, Second Rs. 500, Third Rs. 250.

Mr. Diamond's REFORMER 8-6 Maxwell 1
H. H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GHAZALAN 8-6 E Britt 2
Mrs. S. Bose's KAID SAOUD 8-6 B. McQuade 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GREAT STAR 9-4 Brace 4
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 1-1/2 lengths.
First tote paid Rs. 104 for win, Rs. 33, Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 for places.
Favourite: Prince Hilal.
Winner Trained by R. Higgins.

THE BANGALORE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE 8-7 E. Britt 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's CHERIE 7-12 Gethin 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE 8-11 Meekings 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 8-12, Burn 4
Won by 2-1/2 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths, 4 lengths.
Did not run: Naushaba 7-12,, Ironside 8-0.
First tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 43 and Rs. 15 for places.
Favourite: Maharaja's Choice.
Winner trained by D. Mistry.

THE CANAL PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II that have not won a race after 31st July, 1937.

Mr. A. M Khairaz's AL GHAZI 9-4 Obaid 1
Mr Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's LOOKMAN 8-4 Selby 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's NUR JEHAN 8-7, Marrable 3
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SILVER STAR 8-4 Simmons 4
Won by 1l., 1l., 1l.
Time: 1 min. 37 3/5 secs.
Did not run: Torpeda 7-9, and Soufa 7-5.
First tote paid Rs. 282 for win, Rs. 66, Rs. 49 and Rs. 32 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE TENBY PLATE. Distance—1 Mile
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. H. Romer's MADEMOISELLE EILEEN 7-9, (cd. 7-10), Marrable 1
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ASHVARAJ, 8-9, Maxwell 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's QUICKSILVER, 9-0, Burn 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA, 8-11. Britt 4
Not run: Lord Clarion 9-2, Don Tancredo 8-11, Brawl 8-9.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 1/4 lengths, short head.
First tote paid Rs. 212 for win, Rs. 44, Rs. 22 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. (Div. II.)
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Gemini's MAD HATTER, 8-11, Obaid 1
Mr. R. Higgin's TIPPERARY, 8-4, Bromley 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's HERITANCE, 7-13, Gethin 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's IRISH FORD, 7-11, Meekings 4
Not run: Grenadier 8-11, Francolin 7-11.
Won by 3/4 lengths, 1 length, 1/2 length.
First tote paid Rs. 74 for win, Rs. 33, Rs. 18 and Rs. 80 for places.
Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE WINDSOR PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs
Winner Rs. 15,000; Second Rs 5,000; Third Rs. 2,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mrs. M. Clarke's LYON'S MAIL, 7-6, Whiteside 1
H. H. The Maharani of Baroda's DIGNITARY, 7-6, (cd. 7-7, J. O'Neale Dead
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's GLANELY, 7-9, Branley Heat 2
Mr. Diamond's TITANIUM, 8-11, Maxwell 4
All ran.
First tote paid Rs. 78 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 21 on Dignitary and Rs. 27 on Glanely for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE CARLISLE PLATE (Div. I.)
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BUDAPEST, 8-5, Maxwell 1
Mr. N. E. Raymond's THE GROVE, 8-2, Evans 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MYRON, 7-7, E. Britt 3
Mr. Eve's PURE SCOTCH, 8-2. Brace 4
Not run: Garden Warbler 8-10, True Man 8-0, Saxon Prince 7-12.
First tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 44 and Rs. 57 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE Distance—6 Furlongs
Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Messrs Kay and J. E. Bain's, HOUSE OF LORDS, 9-0, Meeking 1
Major Genl. Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY, E. Britt 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's CHEAP JACK, 8-4, B. McQuade 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 9-4, Evans 4
Not run: Sarason 8-11, Staff Officer 7-4.
First tote paid Rs. 53 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 22 and Rs. 58 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

Week-End Cricket

'REST' XI DISMISSED FOR 136

Amir Elahi And Shahabuddin Share Bowling Honours

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A two-days' fixture between the Islam Gymkhana and the Rest was started on Saturday on the former's ground. The Rest took the first knock and scored 136 all out. The best effort being those of Richards, who was in a happy mood when making his 28. This score included 5 boundary strokes and a nice sixer. Peerbhoy's (27 not out) was a valuable contribution to a poor total. Among the Islam Gymkhana attack figured the Indian slow-spin bowler, Amir Elahi, now in Bombay for the coming Pentangular matches, and Shahabuddin the Northern India fast bowler, who will also help the Muslim offensive in the communal matches. Shahabuddin's bag to-day was three for 31 and Amir Elahi's figures were 3 for 46. A. Hakim also returned 3 which cost his side only 31 runs.

Dr. Zakir Hussain Awarded Gold Service Medal

Islam Seaseva Samaj awards every year gold service to Islam. It has been pleased to award the gold service medal for the Hijri year 1356 to Dr. Zahir Husein, for his service to the Muslims in educational field in general and to Jamia Millia in particular.—A. P.

Bombay National Guards

The Gen. Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:—

All the volunteers of the Bombay National Guards are expected to be present at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Azad Maidan at 4-45 p.m. to-day. Sunday. Dr. Nair will be in charge.

Tennyson's All Out For 319

EFFECTIVE BOWLING BY PATWARDHAN

Maharashtra 24 For No Wicket

POONA: December 4.

Lord Tennyson's Team commenced their two-day match against Maharashtra XI at Poona on Saturday and were all out for 319, Parks, who opened the innings with Edrich, carried his bat for a valuable 64, while Yardley was the next best with 50.

At the close of the day's play, Maharashtra had made 24 for no loss.

After playing three matches on matting—of which they lost two—Lord Tennyson's Team came up on the turf again, when they commenced a two-day match against Maharashtra.

The change in the two types of wicket made itself felt almost at once as Edrich, hitherto one of the most consistent among the Tourists' batsmen, was out for 4 and McCorkell was bowled for 1, these two wickets falling in less than half an hour. It was, however, pleasing to see Parks make his long-awaited recovery, as after having too much of cricket in England during the previous season, he has been having an extremely lean time in India.

Yardley won the toss and took first batting on a perfect wicket. After a very slow start two two's by Parks, off Harris, sent up 10 in 15 minutes. At 12 Patwardhan, slow left-hand break bowler, came in the place of Harris and got two wickets quickly. Edrich was beaten by quick break-back which he attempted to play forward and McCorkell by cleverly disguised off-break. The first wicket fell at 13 and second at 25 and Yardley joined Parks at 11-38.

Teams:

TENNYSON'S TEAM:—Yardley (Capt.), Wellard, Peebles, Gibb, Worthington, Parks, Langridge, Smith, Edrich, McCorkell and Pope.

MAHARASHTRA:—Prof. D. B. Deodhar (Capt.), N. D. Nagarwalla, M.M. Naidu, S. Nazar Ali, Y. N. Gokhale, J Harris, S. W. Sohoni, K. M. Jadhav, M.K. Patwardhan, D. M. Khandale,

Harris came on again in the place of Jadhav, and Sohoni and Khandale were two further changes, but both Parks and Yardley kept up the fast rate of scoring, neither being afraid to lift the ball if field was too closely drawn in

Fifty was reached in 50 minutes and a hundred in 32 minutes more. Parks giving a display of cutting and hooking such as he had never given on this tour caught up Yardley in forties after the Cambridge amateur had gone ahead with a spate of brilliant hits to boundary.

Eventually Yardley reached his 50 in forty-eight minutes. This scoring including nine fours and one three

Yardley then lifted Sohoni once too often and was well caught near the screen by Harris (110/3/50).

Yardley had shown more than his usual dash in his innings today and had treated all the bowlers with scant respect.

Joined by Langridge, Parks then reached his own 50 in 90 minutes, this being his first 50 of the tour

This was faultless score and included five hits to boundary.

Nazir Ali was tried at 120 and was unlucky not to capture Park's wicket in his first over. Parks hit a full toss hard back and Nazir Ali after nearly holding it dropped the catch Park's score, at this stage, 54 Langridge, too, had an escape behind the wickets Doctor dropping him off Jadhav

At lunch the Sussex pair was not with the score at 141 for 3.

PARKES' BEST

Except that Parkes was snapped up behind the wicket off the first ball sent down on resumption, nothing happened for nearly an hour to relieve the drab evenness of the game neither Langridge nor Worthington after that taking any risks. It was Parkes' best innings of the tour, hitherto his previous highest having been 48 at Baroda. He had given a chance at 54. Seven hits to the boundary were included in his score

WELLARD DISMISSED.

Langridge and Worthington then added 49 runs in 50 minutes before the two wickets fell at 182 to consecutive deliveries. Doctor took his second catch of the day to dismiss Langridge and Wellard was out l.-b.-w. to the first ball he faced. The Somerset man, who was to have stood down in this match, had played at the express wishes of the men of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, who were present in large numbers at the match and to whom Wellard's early dismissal was a great disappointment.

SPLENDID CATCH.

Worthington was then out to a splendid catch at short leg. He hooked a hard shortish ball from Sohoni giving a waist high chance to Naidu at very close range and the fielder took the catch almost automatically. (196—7).

Worthington has not yet exceeded his individual score of 33 during this tour so far.

NEW BALL.

The new ball was taken at 200. which was reached in 190 minutes. Next 50 appeared in 30 minutes with Pope in his best form. He off-drove and squarecut with splendid power and soon outstripped Gibb, who scored mostly in singles and two's. Patwardhan came on at 270 and bowled Pope with his first ball. Eighth wicket added 74 runs. Pope hit 7 fours in his 43.

At tea total was 273 for 8 wickets.

After Smith had left at 274, Peebles wielded long handle hitting a six and four fours and was eventually bowled by Yorker.

The English innings ended at 4-45 for 319, Gibb remaining not out with 40.

MAHARASHTRA INNINGS.

Maharashtra began their innings at 4-56 with Sohoni and Patwardhan, the latter, a left-handed batsman of Palia type, had the best bowling analysis in English innings. Patwardhan straight drove and squarecut Wellard to boundary in his first over and 10 went up on board in 8 minutes. Sohoni legglided and cut Edrich to the boundary sending up 20 in 18 minutes. Strokes of Maharashtra batsmen even in the face of still new ball were sound and polished. Smith was a very early change, for Patwardhan and Sohoni hit him for four at once.

Scores:—

TENNYSON'S TEAM.
(First Innings.)

Parks, c Doctor, b Patwardhan.	64
Edrich, l.-b.-w. b Patwardhan.	4
McCorkell, b Patwardhan	1
Yardley, c Harris, b Sohoni ...	50
Langridge, c Doctor, b Harris.	36
Worthington c Naidu, b Sohoni	34
Wellard, l.-b.-w. b Harris	0
Gibb, (not out)	40
Pope, b Patwardhan	43
Smith, l.-b.-w. b Patwardhan.	2
Peebles, b Nazir Ali	33
Extras	8
Total	319

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jadhav	16	2	44	0
Harris	17	1	66	2
Patwardhan	25	2	99	5
Sohoni	14	2	42	2
Khandale	8	0	34	0
Nazir Ali	4.3	0	17	1
Gokhale	1	0	9	0

MAHARASHTRA.
(First Innings.)

Sohoni, (not out)	13
Patwardhan. (not out)	10
Extra	1
Total (for no wicket) ...	24

The Chief Boycott

Police Against Anti-Japanese-Goods Movement

RANGOON, Dec. 4.

A notice has been issued by the Police Commissioner prohibiting the exhibition of pictures, symbols, posters and placards advocating the boycott of Japanese goods in Rangoon as "these are likely to cause breach of peace and create a feeling of enmity between the people living in the city".

A deputation of the Burma Boycott Japanese Goods Committee has left for Moulmein on a propaganda tour. It is understood that similar visits will paid to important towns in Burma. The President of the Burma Congress Committee, who is vice-President of the Boycott Committee, is participating in all activities and tours of the Committee—United Press.

CALL OF THE FLESH

AND THE

CALL OF THE SPIRIT

PULLED THE ARTIST-PRINCE IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS—

A SYMPHONY OF TWO LOVING SOULS

ACCLAIMED by PACKED HOUSES at YESTERDAY'S OPENING

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Produced by

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B. Sc., LL. B.

or

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Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p. m.

Royal Opera House

M. C. C. MAY DROP INDIAN TOUR

The Sports Correspondent of the "Daily Sketch" writes to his paper of November 26 as follows:—

I take the risk of forecasting that M.C.C. will scratch the 1939 tour in India unless they have a written guarantee from the Indian Board that prominent members of India's first eleven will not follow M.C.C round India for cheap match practice.

Imagine one of our county eleven running into Sutcliffe, Hutton, Leyland, and Verity in every other match. Lord Tennyson told me he had been promised there should not be a repetition of what happened during the M.C.C. tour of 1933-34, when many of India's Test team almost travelled round with the M.C.C. to oppose them at various places with which the Indian players had no sort of connection.

Mushtaq Ali, Hindlekar, Amar Nath and Amir Elahi, were as well qualified to play at Ajmer as Verity would be to play for Somerset.

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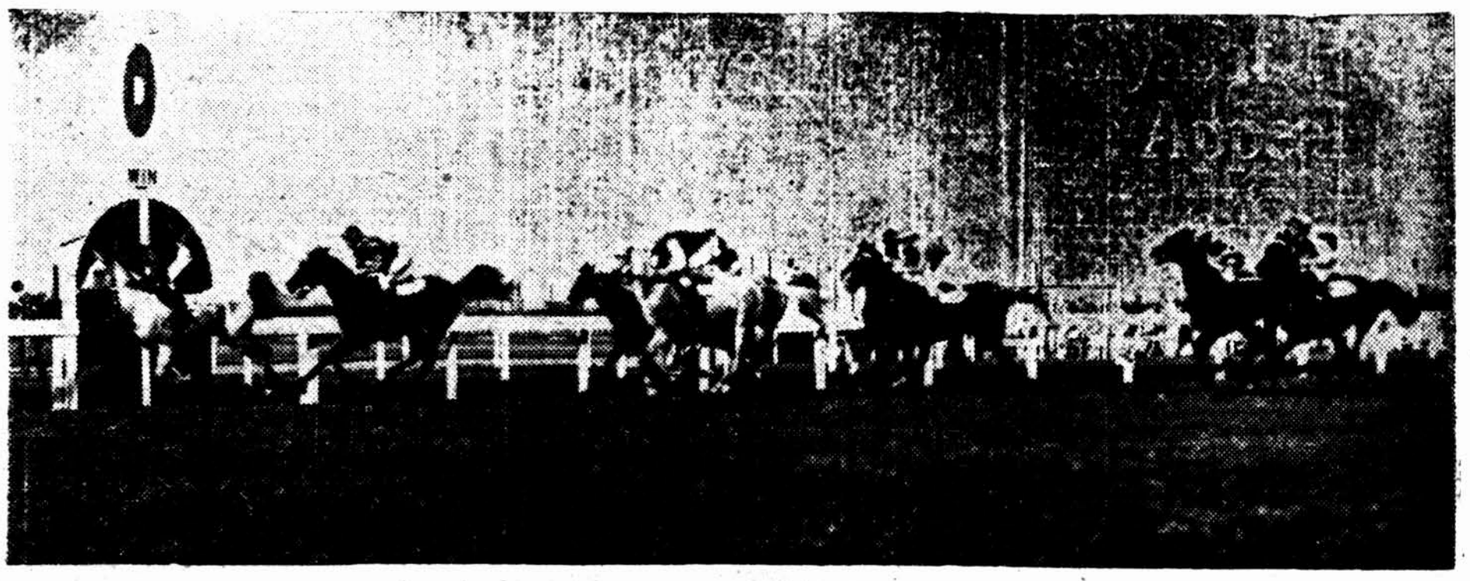

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's "Al Ghazi" winning the Canal Plate from "Lookman" and "Nur Jehan" on Saturday at Mahaluxmi.

Ojagar Singh Wins Easily

GAMA AND PARTY TO ARRIVE TO-DAY

Wrestling At Swadeshi Exhibition

Five more bouts comprised Saturday night's programme in the Wrestling Tournament at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at the Azad Maidan.

GAMA AND PARTY

It was announced by the management that Hamida and Chhota Gama arrived yesterday morning. Gama and his party, who are arriving in Bombay to-day, will, most probably, visit the Wrestling Tournament

RAM DULAR (ALLAHABAD) BEAT S. A. JAHURI (BOMBAY)

This bout lasted for hardly four minutes and Ram Dular, who had his opponent under him from the very start, gained the verdict without much difficulty

PANDU KARADKAR BEAT SHANKER JUNNARWALA

Pandu had his man in trouble with a firm waist-hold and keeping him down easily floored his back in the 3rd minute.

SHANKER CHAUHAN LOST TO RAMU KARADKER

Here Ramu proved to be too good and active for his opponent and gained the fall in the second minute with a powerful leg-hold.

OJAGAR SINGH BEAT RAO PAHELWAN (SATATRA).

Ojagar Singh, who gave a fairly good account of himself in the All-India International Professional Wrestling Tournament, at the Marine Drive Stadium, which concluded the other day, registered a fall in the second minute

KESHAV MULE (POONA) BEAT RAHIM BUX

This bout was fixed for 30 minutes but the Poona man did not take even a minute to beat Rahim Bux, to whom it came as a big surprise, as he also had the distinction of fighting in the International Professional Wrestling Tournament recently.

(Continued from column 4.)

stitution came into force they received the fullest co-operation and assistance from Sir Kenneth and that by his resignation due to personal reasons they have lost an able and conscientious officer in whose advice they had complete confidence.

M. C. SETALWAD TO SUCCEED

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that Mr. Motilal Chimanlal Setalwad, Advocate, has been appointed Advocate-General, Bombay in place of Sir Kenneth Kemp.

The Maharaja of Baroda attended the Races on Saturday. His Highness is seen arriving at the Members' Enclosure.

Advocate General Resigns Post

Govt. Appreciate Services: Kenneth Kemp's Letter To Governor

Sir Kenneth Kemp, Advocate General, Bombay High Court has resigned and Government have accepted his resignation after recording their appreciation of his work.

LETTER TO GOVERNOR

In tendering his resignation of the post of Advocate General to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Kenneth Kemp wrote:—

"I need hardly say that I have not taken this step without careful consideration, and it is with considerable regret that I have decided to ask to be relieved from my office

"I have ... years now felt that I owe it to my family to try and spend more time in England than I have hitherto been able to do—I have, in the last three years, in fact only had twelve days in England—and I sincerely trust that His Excellency will appreciate my position and my feelings in the matter. I wish, in any event, to assure him that I would not make my present request were I not perfectly certain that no embarrassment or inconvenience will be caused thereby.

"I would like to add in order to remove any possible misunderstanding, that my wish to retire is in no way to any lack of sympathy with the present cabinet. I have, in fact, invariably been treated with the greatest courtesy and understanding by the Honourable Ministers, and I should indeed be sorry if my retirement was in any way misconstrued in this connection.

"I do not wish to hasten His Excellency's decision unnecessarily, but I should greatly appreciate being free to leave for England in time to be there for Christmas.—A P

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

Ministry Received Full Co-operation

The following press note has been issued by the Bombay Government in connection with Sir Kenneth Kemp's resignation:

The Government have learned with deep regret of Sir Kenneth Kemp's desire to resign his office as the Advocate-General.

The Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Sir Kenneth as Advocate-General for the past two years

The Government ... in particular that after the new con-

(Continued in column 2.)

Jitekar Resigns From Assembly

Election Inquiry Comes To Abrupt End: Fresh Election In Kolaba

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The Election Enquiry in which Mr. Willis, the Collector of Kolaba District was the petitioner, and Mr. Jitekar and two others were the defendants, to set aside the election of Mr. Jitekar in the Legislative Assembly, came to an abrupt termination this morning. Rao Bahadur B. H. Shringarpure, Public Prosecutor of Thana, appeared for the plaintiff and asked permission of the Commissioners, Sir G. Madgavker, M. V. F. Tarapore and Mr. M. C. Chagla to withdraw the application.

Rao Bahadur Shringarpure said that Mr. Jitekar had sent his resignation to H. E. the Governor on the 16th November and had undertaken in his resignation not to stand for election during the term of the present session of the Assembly and therefore he would request the Commissioners to withdraw the application for enquiry from the Collector of Kolaba.

Mr. Bhaiji the third respondent asked the Commissioners to declare him elected in view of the resignation of Mr. Jitekar but the Commissioners replied that they had no power at that stage to do so. The application for withdrawal of the application was granted and the enquiry thus came to an abrupt end.

There will be a bye-election in the Colaba District in view of this development.

Mr. Willis in his petition to set an enquiry in regard to the Kolaba District election stated that in February last, an election took place from the Kolaba District constituency to elect one member to the Legislative Assembly and Mr Fazal Ibrahim was duly elected. Mr. Fazal later on resigned in the month of May as he was appointed a member of the Tariff Board. Being in paid office of the Crown he was not entitled to take his seat in the Assembly; and he resigned. Another election was fixed in July last and there were three candidates, viz., Mr. Mahomed Amin Jitekar, Mr. Ahmed Ghulam Nabi Naji, and Mr Mahomed Mohsin Amin Bhaiji. It was alleged that Mr. Jitekar, who was duly declared elected in the contest, had paid Rs. 2,000 to Mr Ahmed Ghulam Nabi Naji and Rs. 11,000 to different Taluka voters. On these grounds an enquiry was solicited under the Government of India Act governing the rules of elections.

Rao Bahadur Shringarpure, on behalf of Mr. Willis read a letter of withdrawal of the petition for enquiry and said he did not press for the cost. Mr. M. S. Captain, solicitor, for Mr Jitekar also did not demand any cost. Mr. P. Y. Gupte for Mr Ahmed Ghulam Nabi Naji also agreed with his learned friends and did not press for cost.

Sir G. Madgavkar, President, enquired from Rao Bahadur Shringarpure as to how long the life of the present Assembly would last? Rao Bahadur Shringarpure replied that it began on the 1st of April and eight months had already passed. Four years and four months still remained.

Sir G. Madgavkar then asked what would be the result if the decision of the Tribunal was against Mr. Jitekar.

Rao Bahadur Shringarpure replied that he would be debarred for contesting the elections for a period of six years.

The Tribunal then decided that since the petition was withdrawn and Mr. Jitekar had resigned with giving an undertaking not to contest any election of the Assembly during the present term they allowed permission to withdraw.

MADGAVKAR'S REMARKS

Sir Govind Madgavkar in passing orders for the withdrawal of the petition said that such a withdrawal order could not be granted under the rules only if in the opinion of the Tribunal such an application was induced by any bargain or for any consideration. In the present instance before them, they found that the petition for withdrawal was not connected with the resignation and offer of Mr. Jitekar.

As to Mr. Bhaiji's contention of being declared elected in the circumstances at that stage, the tribunal declared that it was not acceptible since it was not made within the stationary period for setting aside the declared election of Mr. Jitekar. Besides the Tribunal had not set aside the election but Mr. Jitekar had himself resigned his seat.

As to the period of six years which would be the period which Mr. Jitekar would be disqualified in case the petitioner succeeded in his contention, the Tribunal was of the opinion that the difference from the period of understanding given by Mr. Jitekar not to stand for election (4 years and 4 months) was not great.

TRIBUNALS ATTITUDE

Discussing the considerations under law in cases of elections the Tribunal was of opinion that purity of elections and discouragement of bribery should be maintained. The question of the extreme difficulty in maintaing the purity of elections where the electorate numbered millions, besides being poverty stricken and illiterate was patent.

In the present case Government presumably must have been guided by the "prima facie" evidence submitted by the petitioner that there had been corruption.

The Tribunal also took the present attitude of Mr. Jitekar in allowing the withdrawal of the petition before them. Public time was thereby saved by Mr. Jitekar, who thought that he could not successfully contest such evidence and besides the offer of Mr. Jitekar vindicated the principle of the purity of elections.

Since no costs were incurred by the parties according to their statements, the Tribunal did not make any order as to the costs.

The Tribunal further announced that it would also forego all fees and allowances sanctioned to it (to the Commissioners) by the Government.

Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Jitekar, A. Jitekar is standing as an Independent candidate to the Bombay Legislative Assembly for the seat that has fallen vacant in the Kolaba District for Muhammedan Rural Constituency on account of the resignation of Mr. Mahomed Amin Jitekar who is his cousin.

"SOULS AT SEA"

At Pathe

There are still several hundred seamen on the Pacific Coast who can handle ships under sail, it was discovered when Paramount started filming its great maritime saga "Souls at Sea," shown this week at Pathe.

Grant Leenhauts, who has been a sailor, a longshoreman and a dory man in his long career, himself much in demand in Hollywood sea pictures, recently opened a bureau listening as many sailing ships sailors as he could contact on the West Coast. Consequently when Paramount sent out its call for seventy-five able-bodied rigging climbers, no frantic search necessary. Leenhauts just sent out an "SOS" to his bureau list, and in three days, Paramount had all the old time sailors needed to compete with Gary Cooper and George Raft who are co-starring mates in the sea drama.

A scene from "Tukaram" which has established a record for non-stop run.

MR. AUNDHKAR.

'CHANDRARAO MORE'

Aundhkar Plays Titular Role

(CONTRIBUTED.)

When General Films Ltd., thought of producing "Chandrarao More" (A Marathi Historical Talkie) their eyes fell on Mr. Vishnupant Aundhkar for the role of Chandrarao More. Mr. Aundhkar has created a great number of fans by playing roles on the stage. He has been considered as an important figure on the Marathi Stage. This reputation was enhanced by the two dramas "Bebandshahi" and "Agrahuna Sukta" which he wrote.

Mr. Aundhkar's name is not a new one to the film fans also. His role of the Sawkar in "Sawkari Pash" was highly appreciated and the phenomenal success of this picture was not a little due to Mr. Aundhkar's characterization and portrayal of the Sawkar.

In General Films Ltd., "Chandrarao More" Mr. Aundhkar plays the titular role—which has all the aspects of an interesting character—the stern enemy, the loving father and a tolerant brother. Mr. Aundhkar—able actor as he is—has put his soul into the character of "Chandrarao More", and we are sure that this characterization will remain long in the memory of the picture-goers.

Noor Jehan, in Dwarka Pictures' 'Parakh' which opened yesterday at the Opera House

"PARAKH" OPENS AT OPERA HOUSE

Musical Romantical Drama

(CONTRIBUTED)

Something new in film entertainment and especially in music is provided by Dwarka Pictures' romantic drama "Parakh" or "Prem Kasoti" which opened yesterday at the Royal Opera House.

Excellent music is a special feature, contributed by Miss Indira Wadkar and others. Miss Azurie's charming dance is also an attraction that should appeal to all.

The story, which has been written by the well-known dramatist Mr. G. Kashyap, is interwoven with romance, thrills and comic interludes that make it a delightful entertainment that is sure to appeal to all classes of the public. A greater part of the story is laid among royal splendour and the colourful atmosphere of palaces.

The lovely Nur Jehan heads the cast which includes Madhave Kale, Rajkumari, Manohar (of Bombay Talkies fame), Mr. D. P. Bhargava, and Mr. G. S. Kashyap whose lyrics are magnificently rendered by the well-known singer Indira Wadkar. She is also a fascinating dancer. Miss Azurie.

NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS DOWN

Silver And Wheat Easy But Rubber Steadier

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

On Saturday cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened quiet but prices later eased off on liquidation and foreign selling and closed easy.

SILVER EASY

London gold was unchanged but silver was easy.

WHEAT SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat was slightly easy. Rubber was steadier. Base metals were closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Dec 4

Previous closing	7.98
To-day's opening	7.97
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	7.91
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Dec 4

Previous closing	4.52
To-day's opening	4.54
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.53
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 161-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 4

Cotton continued to be devoid of speculative interest with operators awaiting developments in Washington meanwhile interest is centred on Wall Street with further trend dependent on orders either way.

Trading in March began at 7.97 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. Prices kept steady with minor movements on scattered buying alternating with selling orders but the undertone continued very steady although movements were slow. Prices later eased on liquidation and foreign selling influenced by the weakness of stocks with March steadily losing ground and closing at 7.91 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (7.91/7.90) 7.90/7.90
January (7.94/7.93) 7.98/7.97
March (7.99/7.99) 8.02/8.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 4

American December (4.50) 4.52
American January (4.52) 4.53
Sakels January (6.33) 6.38
Sakels March (6.41) 6.46

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 4

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 162-14 and Rs. 161-14. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 161-14.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 4

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

New Crop November December (£19 7/8 sellers) £19 3/4 paid and sellers
Dunlop December (£22 1/4) £22 1/4 sellers
Lightning December (£21 1/4) £21 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 /38 buyers) 7 7/16 buyers
Forward April June (7 5/8 paid and value) 7 11/16 paid and sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Dec 4

Previous closing	4.99 3/16
To-day's opening	4.99 3/16
To-day's closing	4.99 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 4

Previous closing	4.99.15
To-day's opening	4.99.20
To-day's closing	4.99.22

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 4

Previous closing	147.07
To-day's opening	147.07
To-day's closing	147.07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.20 and then further eased to 4.99.10 but subsequently the rate turned steadier and closed at 4.99.22.

Franc opened at 147.07 and kept very steady with no important variations. The closing rate was the same.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.106) 11.103
New York on Bombay (37.70) 37.69
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (94.85) 94.85
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent.
6 monhs (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£194 5/8 buyers £194 3/4 sellers. Very steady.) Closed
Lead (£16 3/8 buyers £16 7/16 sellers. Very steady) Closed
Electrolytic Copper (£45 to £46) Closed
Glasgow Iron sh. (112-0) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 4

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and speculators sold. America bought. The market was steady at the fall."

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 sellers) £14 sellers
Linseed Calcutta December January (£15 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 4

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 93 1/4 and March 91 7/8. Trading was moderately active on scattered buying and covering influenced by unfavourable Australian and Argentine crop news.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 4

Spot	(19 9/16d.)	19 7/16d.
Forward	(19 7/16d.)	19 5/16d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Discount Rate Raised

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 4

On the money market Friday's treasury bills tender again provided the week's highspot. Discount brokers, heartened by the results achieved in the previous week, took their courage in both hands and raised their tender rate for treasury bills to 15/16 per cent which is the highest point reached since December 1936.

Elsewhere, the feature has been a plethora of credit available following the heavy Government interest disbursement.

Wall Street opened irregular.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 4

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-11 1/2) £6-19-11 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 4

Silver ready	49	2	0
Silver 1st settlement Magsar	49	2	0
Silver 2nd settlement Posh	49	4	0
Gold ready	34	8	0
Gold 1st settlement Magsar	34	8	6
Gold 2nd settlement Posh	34	8	9
Sovereign	22	5	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 4

Wheat January	5	4	0
Wheat May	5	0	3
Linseed May	7	10	9

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, Dec 4

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	10	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	11	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	10	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	10	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Dec 4

Liverpool wheat December closed at 92 5/8 as against the previous closing at 93 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 4

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 4

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 35 5/8) dol 35 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 1/4) dol 31 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 57 1/4) dol 57 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 106 3/4) dol 107 1/2

SOCIALIST LECTURES AT MATUNGA

Achyut Patwardhan To Inaugurate

The Secretary, Bombay C. S. Party, writes:—

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, member of the Congress Working Committee, will inaugurate a series of lectures on Indian and International topics organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to-morrow (Monday) at 9 p.m. The subject of his address will be:

"The Choice Before The Congress."

Subsequent lectures in the series will be delivered by Messrs M. R. Masani, Yusuf Meherally, Purshotham Trikamdas and Asoka Mehta.

To cover the cost of the hall, etc., admission will be by tickets (of four annas for the entire series). Tickets are available at the office of the Congress Socialist Party, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House, and at the office of the "Congress Socialist" Weekly, 139 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WRESTLING AT AZAD MAIDAN

Gama And Party Expected To Arrive To-day

The following pairs will present wrestling performances at the Exhibition Stadium at the Azad Maidan, Dhobi Talao, on Sunday the 5th (to-day) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(1) Harbhans Singh (Raipur Dabha—Punjab) v. Kartar Singh (Mainana—Punjab.)

(2) Sardarkhan Pathan (Jallundhar—Punjab.) v. Pratap Singh (Poona—Maharashtra champion.)

(3) Shyamsunder Pahelwan (Mewar) v. Sitaram Singh (Benares).

(4) Pannalal (Mirzapur) v. Radha Ram (Karar).

(5) Prabhakar Pittale (Thana) v. Babu Rao (Karar).

The tickets can be had at the Exhibition Booking Office from 5 p.m.

Wrestlers Hamida and some members of Champion Gama's party have arrived in Bombay and their programme will be announced hereafter. Gama and other members of his party will arrive to-morro—

SIR ABDUL QAIYUM DEAD

PESHAWAR, Dec. 4.

Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum K.C.I.E. ex-Prime Minister of this province died last night in his home at Topi, Mardan District.

The Nawab was a member of the Central Assembly since 1923, a Round Tabler, the first Minister in the Frontier Province under the Mont-Ford Reforms since 1932, Political Agent in Khyber and other Agencies for a number of years and the founder of the Peshawar Islamia College.—United Press

FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENCE BUDGET

PARIS, December 3.

M. Daladier, speaking on the National Defence Budget in the Chamber said that he could not permit any reduction in the term of military service, owing to the European situation and reminded the Deputies that the French Home Army Effectives were 387,000 while Germany had a million and Italy in addition to her forces in Libya, Abyssinia and Spain, had 300,000.—Reuter's Special.

CIVIL SERVANTS SALARY BILL PASSED.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

The Senate unanimously passed the bill providing for a general increase in the salaries of civil servants, which thus becomes law.—Reuter

DELBOS MEETS VON NEURATH

BERLIN, December 3.

M. Delbos, 'en route' to Warsaw on the first stage of his seventeen-days' tour of Central and Eastern European capitals, had a quarter hour's conversation with Baron von Neurath.—Reuter

Peace Negotiations

WASHINGTON, December 4.

"Peace" negotiations getween Mr. John Llewis, Head of the Committee of Industrial Organization and Mr. William Green, Chief of the American Federation of Labour ended without a conclusion being reached or recommendation for a United Labour Front being announced.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Following a rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 162/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 162/12 on scattered covering. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 162/8. The tone of the market was barely steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and the local market was steady with a limited business. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	162	8	0
Broach J/A.	164	12	0
Oomra D/J.	145	8	0
Oomra March	146	0	0
Oomra May	146	12	0
Bengal D/J.	126	4	0
Bengal March	127	4	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6-19-11 1/2 London/Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 147.07. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.99 3/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 9/16d. India sold and speculators bought and sold. Later on some business was done at fixed prices and 1/16th over. America bought while India and continent sold. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices declined 5 points. Shanghai T. T. London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was quiet with increased selling in silver which depressed prices.

GOLD

Ready	34	8	0
Magsar delivery	34	8	9
Magsar Teji-mandi	0	2	0
Posh delivery	34	9	0
Posh Teji-mandi	0	4	

SILVER

Ready	49	6	0
Magsar delivery	49	7	0
Magsar Teji-mandi	0	7	0
Posh delivery	49	8	6
Posh Teji-mandi	0	14	

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 3.

December	44.65—05
March	44.50—05
May	44.45

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 163; highest 163 1/2; lowest 161 7/8; closing 161 7/8

Broach J/A op. 165 1/8; highest 165 1/8 lowest 163 7/8 closing 163 7/8.

Oomra D/J. op. 147 1/4; highest 147 1/2; lowest 145 1/4; closing 145 1/4.

Oomra March op. 147; highest 147 1/4; lowest 145 1/4; closing 145 1/4.

Oomra May op. 148 3/4; highest 148 3/4; lowest 147; closing 147.

Bengal D/J. op. 126 1/2; highest 126 1/2; lowest 126; closing 126.

Bengal March op. 127 1/2; highest 127 1/2; lowest 127; closing 127.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-12-37) Rs. 5-6-0.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 14-4-0.

Teji/Mandi for Broach 1/August (30-6-38) Rs. 21-8-0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Yesterday Liverpool wheat was quiet on increased selling pressure and freer Russian competitive offers. Continental demand continues very poor in consequence of their harvested yield being better than expected. Latest Southern Hemisphere crop advices are rather less favourable and should this cause some advance it will be advisable to sell. Linseed was quiet on some private Argentine estimates of 18 lacs tons. The relative cheapness of groundnuts is adversely affecting the linseed outlook. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business.

Linseed May	7	11	0
Wheat January	5	4	0
Wheat May	5	0	0

Cotton Straddles

New York-Liverpool:—Jany. 151 March 156 May 163 July 164 Oct. 168 at Cross Rate 4.99-3/16.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1938 162—Liverpool May 1938 4.64 Rs. 40 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach J/A. 1938 169—Liverpool July 4.69 Rs. 39-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/M. 1938 162—New York May 8.01 Rs. 16-3/4 at Cross Rate 4.99-3/16.

Bombay-New York:—Broach J/A. 1938 164—New York July 8.06 Rs. 16 at Cross Rate 4.99-3/16.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Dec. 4

February	54.20
March	49.50

Short Covering On Stock Exchange

RALLY IN TATA STEEL SHARES

Cotton Mill Shares Steady

BOMBAY: December 4.

The local Share Bazar ruled steady to-day with a moderate short covering, which resulted in a steady improvement in Steel shares.

During the middle of the session there was some liquidation, but towards the close there appeared active buying and prices hardened.

After a drastic fall, the technical situation of the market is greatly improved, but in view of unfavourable international trade outlook, we do not look for any material improvement in prices.

There will be many holidays during the present month and the local Share Bazar will remain closed on X'mas holidays. Thus there will be no inclination to assume larger risks and the price trend is likely to be irregular.

Cotton Mill shares which were depressed yesterday on peace rumours also improved to-day and the tone of the market at the close was steady.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 975 and closed at Rs. 996 Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 237 and advanced to Rs. 252 while Central India shares advanced to Rs. 282 after opening at Rs. 273. Kohinoors rallied to Rs. 352 while New Great Mill shares closed at Rs. 306. Simplex was steady at Rs. 102|8 and Swadeshi mills after opening at Rs. 263 improved to Rs. 272.

Associated Cements were in better enquiry and prices after opening at Rs. 140 advanced to Rs 143. Andhras opened at Rs. 1,502 and gained 10 points while Hydros were steady at Rs. 150. Tata Powers improved to Rs. 1.430 after touching Rs. 1,420.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,305 and soon declined to Rs 1,285, which was the lowest level. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 1,337 on active covering and finally closed at Rs. 1,327. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 297 and after declining to Rs. 295 advanced to Rs. 307 and closed at Rs. 304. Second Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 165. Bellapurs were steady at Rs. 182 and Bombay Burmas rallied to Rs. 716

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

		Rs.	As.
100	Anm. Advance (Rs. 6)	385	0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	996	4
100	CENTURY	252	8
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	282	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	245	0
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	410	0
1	E.D Sassoon (nil)	0-7	-0
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	145	0
166	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	205	0
1000	Hindustan (Rs 75)	1 720	0
100	Indore	72	8
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	148	2
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	352	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	572	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1255	0
250	Mode	56	4
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	306	0
100	Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	295	0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	64	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,000	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	102	8
100	SWADESHI (Rs.)	272	8
100	Swan	120	10
500	Vishnu (Rs.)	440	0
1000	Western (Rs. 10	915	0

BANKS.

50	100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30	0
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1585	0
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	388	12
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	142	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	126	4
5	Union (As 4)	5-8	-8

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	143	0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	970	0
15-100	Jupiter (As 12)	15	0
50	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	41	8
200	Oriental (125)	4,400	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Bombay Dyeing (980) 975 980 995 990 997 996

Century (236/4 237 248 245 252

Central India (273/12) 273 282

Kohinoor (343/12) 343 355 352 333 352

New Great (301/4) 302 297 305 306

Simplex (100/10) 100 102 102/8

Swadeshi (261/4) 263 268 272

Associated Cement (140) 140 141/8 143/12 143

Tata Hydro (149/6) 150

Tata Power (1422/8) 1422 1420 1426 1422 1425 1430

Tram. Ord. (116/14) 116/4 115/10 116/14

T. Steel Dfd. (1305) 1305 1285 1305 1300 1325 1312 1332 1317 1337 1332 1327

T. Steel Ord. (297) 297 295 300 299 303 301 305 302 307 305/8 304

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (164/8) 165/8 165

Bellapur (174/6) 174 186 182

B. Steam (252/8 251 252 260

B. Burma (707/8) 708 715 718 716

10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old	142	8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs 40)	1512	8
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	2
	TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	116	14
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	165	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	232	8
100	Poona (4	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	195	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	149	6
	POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1430	0
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	946	4
100	C. Province	98	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	97	8
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	0
500	Tapti Valley	758	12
	MININGS.		
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	8	13
8sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	10
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	37	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	58	8
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1327	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	304	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	320	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	182	8
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250	Bombay Steam Rs 13-12)	260	0
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	716	4
50	D County (Rs 8)	247	8
8sh	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4 4	6
50	TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	95	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	145	0
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	49	0
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	450	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 26)	728	12
	(Rs 2-15	83	0
15	Scindia	24	0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30	8
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1507	8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	235	0
7	p.c B'bay Tram (T.F.)	73	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 4.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 102/8
4 per cent 1947 108/10
6 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/7
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/10
5 per cent 1939/44 104/14
6 per cent 1940/43 108
5 per cent 1945/50 Loan 102/14

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 112/4
5 per cent 1955 123
5 per cent 1945/55 120/12
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 103

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B P T 1974 110
4 per cent M Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 131/8

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 4.

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266 1/2
Bank's buying T T 264 1/2

PARIS
Bank's selling T T 1,100
Bank's buying T T 1,120

JAPAN
Bank selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 5/8

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 5 8

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/8

BERLIN
Bank's selling D D 92 1/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93 1/8 3rd instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 4th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 4th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 4th instant.
Java/London 8.96 1/8 4th instant.
London/Paris 147.07 3rd instant.
London/Belgium 29.37 1/4 3rd instant.
London/Switzerland 21.67 1/2 3rd instant
London/Berlin 12.35 3/4 3rd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 3rd instant.
London/New York 4.99.15 3rd instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.93 3/8 3rd instant
London/Italy 94.30 3rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-0-0 2nd instant.
Gold £6-19-11 1/2 3rd instant.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 2nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 9/16 3rd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 2nd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 3rd instant.
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LONDON METALS

London, Dec. 3.

Copper	£41	1	3
Lead	£16	12	6
Spelter	£16	5	0
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6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	108	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	103	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150	10
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1547	8
6	1/2 p.c Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165	0
7	p.c. Tata Pref	703	12
	DEBENTURES		
3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c Andhra Valley	108	14
4	p.c Bom Telephon	52	10
7	p.c Sholapur	83	12
3	p.c Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares ex Forward List)

Sports Jottings From Here And There

BURY THE PENTANGULAR AND INAUGURATE ZONE QUADRANGULAR

(By J. C. MAITRA)

At the time of writing the eleventh hour efforts to solve the Pentangular tangle have failed. The Hindus have now definitely withdrawn from the contest and their decision has been recorded with great regret by the Pentangular Committee. Although nothing further appears to have been decided by the Committee, I am reliably informed the tournament will be proceeded with. The Europeans who were to meet the Hindus in the second round, will be given a walk over and they will play in the finals against the winners of two matches in the top-half, namely, (1) Mahomedans v. Parsis, and (2) their winners v. The Rest. That is to say that the competitors in the first match will have to play thrice to win the championship, while the Europeans will be called upon to fight only once to do so. Well, that may be their luck and nobody should grudge it.

But the question is whether the tournament should be continued under such circumstances. I am definitely of the opinion that it should not be. Since the friendly feeling which had subsisted between the contending parties all these years has disappeared, there is no reason why the communal rivalry should be continued. It will only increase the bitterness still more. I have already heard of a campaign of boycott not only against the Pentangular but also against the Tourists' engagements. This may lead to counter demonstration from the opposite camp. Things would then be intolerable from the sporting point of view as well as peace of the City. In any case, the tournament has lost all its interest and charm for the vast majority of cricket-goers in this city. And it will be futile to flog a dead horse to bring it back into life.

BURIAL CALLED

Let us, therefore, give the Quadrangular—or the Pentangular as it is now called—a decent burial. It has long outlived its purpose and its days. Cricket in India and particularly in this City and the Presidency has extended and improved beyond expectations—the formation of so many associations within the last few years and the recent defeats of Lord Tennyson's team which is claimed to be the strongest side to visit this country by two of them, gives clear proof of this statement. So there is no need now to exploit the feelings of communal rivalry in order to popularise the game either in this part of the country or any where else in India. On the other hand, from friendly rivalry the tournament has developed into communal jealousy and it is tending to lead to enmity ere long. The time has therefore come to cry a halt.

DENUNCIATION

This form of competition has been denounced by all right-thinking men. The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, condemned it some time ago in no uncertain terms. He was supported by the Hon. Dr. Subbaroyan, another Minister and President of the Madras Cricket Association.

Now comes the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay, to join in the battle-cry: "I entirely dislike the idea of communities wanting to vie with one another through their champions in the field of Cricket," he said. "It is not at all dignified and it is not good," he added. "If any healthy rivalry is to be promoted it had better be on geographical lines".

A few days ago I had an occasion to discuss the problem with a prominent I. C. S. official who cordially supported my views. He significantly added that members of Government could do a lot by preaching Non-Communalism in sport on every possible occasion.

TAKE COURAGE

It will, therefore, be suicidal on the part of the Cricket Club of India and the four communities concerned to pursue the illusion of communal cricket any further. Let them take courage in both hands and try to establish the zone Quadrangular as proposed by my friend, A. A. A. Fyzee, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Cricket Association. I am really very pleased to note that the "Times of India" and the "Evening News" have now extended their whole-hearted support to the above scheme. I have no doubt it will have the cordial support of the nationalist press and the patriotic players and supporters of the game in the whole country. What is needed is a bold step forward.

SUCCESS CERTAIN

Of course this cannot be established immediately. It will take some time to materialise. The Cricket Club of India should take the initiative now to propagate the scheme and accumulate support for it. With the communal tournament banished the success of the Zone Quadrangular is assured. It was always my fear that as long as Communal Quadrangular of the Pentangular lasted, the Zone Quadrangular would have no chance of success. The plain fact has to be freely admitted that the people of Bombay have been far too immersed in the love of the old tournament. It may even take some time to get over it. But the inherent goodness and beauty of the Zone Quadrangular is sure to attract them much sooner than many people think. Some confirmed believers and worshippers of communal cricket may shake their heads and foretell a dismal future for it. But nothing good can be achieved in this world without a certain amount of risk and optimism. In any case, it is much better than the evils of a communal tournament and is worthy of an earnest trial.

I do not know whether the Cricket Club of India will take up my suggestion and make an immediate move in the matter. If they do not, they will have themselves to blame. They must realise the fact that in the holding non-Communal Tournaments they will be free from the whims and caprices of any particular community. They will then have only one community to look to for support and that is the sporting community. I am aware that sporting spirit has not been much in evidence in the negotiations for settlement of the dispute in regard to the allocation of seats. There have been many currents and under-currents which have led to suspicion and distrust among all the parties. To wipe them out altogether, a fresh page is necessary to write the history afresh. It is therefore my earnest appeal to them not to pursue the communal tournament any longer, but try to inculcate the spirit of nationalism in it so that all communal wranglings in the sphere of sport may be a thing of the past and a new era may be created for the future.

The War's 'dead letters': Shanghai's Postal services have been dislocated by the Sino-Japanese war.

They had been married six years, and the husband was within a few days of celebrating his birthday.

"Now, darling," said his wife at breakfast, what would you like me to give you for your birthday this year?"

The husband sighed.

"It's very kind of you," he replied. "But I really don't think I can afford anything this year."

PATENTEX

PATENTEX is master product for spacing of childbirth. It is hygenically prepared and is non-injurious. Method of using quite simple and not unpleasant. Preparation according to Indian climatic conditions.

Price per tube Rs. 3-8-0

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The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our DETECTIVE COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

THE ALLAHABAD MILESTONE

A unique event in the history of the Scout Movement happened at the Allahabad Conference on Sunday last. For the first time representatives of the different Associations sat together to decide the future of a movement which had fallen into evil days on account of the machinations of interested parties who wanted to utilise the movement to serve their own ends. The Seva Samiti having taken the lead to summon the Conference, to its great good fortune it has received the co-operation of all shades of opinion in the Scout world. The Triennial Conference which met on the 17th of November under the aegis of the Viceroy may have taken radical measures according to the members of that Conference. but it could not possibly restore the public confidence which it had forfeited, thanks to its own reactionary leadership. The Conference was therefore, wise to depute the Nawab of Chhatari and Mr. Thaddaeus to represent the General Headquarters at the Round Table Conference. Burdened with a thoroughly undemocratic constitution, it is impossible for the B.P. movement to be represented by persons who will represent the true feelings of the boys and girls of India.

The Bombay B.P. Association was also represented by delegates who have all proved their keen interest in the move for the nationalization of the Indian Scout world. They sat side by side with the representatives of the Indian National Scout Association who were elected at the last meeting of the Provincial Council which was held on the 20th at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's Chambers. The I.N.S.A, was represented at the Allahabad Conference by Dr. B. H. Mehta and Mr. S. M. Desai, who represented the Association, and Scouters P. R. Rao and P. A. Mhatre who represented the National Scouters' Union.

The B.P. Association of Madras which had severed its link before the meeting of the Triennial Conference was represented by its redoubtable spirit—Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath who has steered his Association to the clear path of national service.

The Seva Samiti itself was represented by its members from Madras, C. P. and Berar.

It is yet premature to say what shall be the eventual outcome of this momentous Conference, but we have not the slightest doubt that the Conference was the living symbol of unity, fraternity and tolerance. The members could not but remember that behind them were thousands of young boys and girls who were looking forward to straightforward and patriotic leadership.

Leave The Movement Alone

The Triennial Conference has left the Viceroy to decide what position he will occupy in the future, leaving the Provincial Governors to gracefully retire from positions of Chief Scouts which they have occupied in the provinces. I am sure His Excellency will not fail to notice the tactful way in which the Conference has left the only way for him to act in the interest of the youth of this country. There is no reason why any person, however well-placed he may be, and however distinguished a position he may occupy, should meddle with a movement to which but a few years ago he was an utter stranger and to which he was not invited by the rank and file of that Association. His Excellency will, therefore, show his sincerity of purpose to serve the Scout Movement by withdrawing from a position which does not help to create a thoroughly national Scout Movement in India. Any other decision on the part of His Excellency will deter the young generation from owing allegiance to a movement which otherwise promises to do them good.

Scouters' Training Camp

The aim of the camp is to train Scouters to be efficient leaders of the Scout Movement. Every effort is being made to make the camp an ideal training ground where theoretical and practical training will be given according to the best methods of education to those who aspire to give the youth of our country an ideal educational atmosphere for the development of citizenship, discipline and character.

The camp is situated not far from town near the railway line, and yet in beautiful surroundings of rural India. The situation itself gives the proper background of Scouting, where, in the open air, through activity the ideal education of knowledge through experience for the practical functions of life is realised.

The camp is open to intending Scoutmasters from all parts of India who are inspired by national ideals to partake of a movement which is thoroughly Indian in every sense of the word, which owes uncompromising loyalty to our Motherland, and which is motivated by the noble ideal of National Service. No better training ground can be provided for training the youth of the country in a perfectly national atmosphere, and it is hoped that it will be availed of by enthusiastic men and women who are keen to prove of invaluable service to small groups of boys and girls.

The Second Scouters' Training Camp will be held between the 21st and 31st of December 1937, at the Association Training Camp ground at Malad. The camp will be run by Dr. B. H. Mehta and Mr. S. M. Desai, the Organizing and the General Secretary of the I.N.S.A. Special instructors will give special courses of training.

The camp will last for about 8 to 10 days

A special Cub Pack and Scout Troop will be attached to the camp in order to demonstrate practically the working of Scoutcraft

The course of training will include training in the Tenderfoot, Second Class and parts of First Class Tests, as well as instruction in Cubbing and Pioneering.

Practical training will be given in Camping and Woodcraft, Cooking, Signalling, First Aid, Handymanship, and selected proficiency badges.

Higher courses will be provided for those who have attended the first training camp which was held in October

Theoretical lectures will be given on various subjects of social and educational interest

The National Scouters' Union will look after the facilities of scouters.

The camp will be provided with a well-equipped library with books, magazines and papers on scouting, education, general knowledge, psychology, etc.

A small exhibition will help the Scouters to understand the technique of various scout activities. Models of an Indian village, an ideal camp, etc., will help the understanding of lectures. An exhibition of posters will demonstrate the basic ideals of the Scout Movement.

Full particulars and application form for intending campers can be obtained from—

The General Secretary, Indian National Scout Association, C|o Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Secretary can be interviewed at the above office between 4 and 5-30 p.m.

Training Patrol Leaders

The success of a troop does not so much rest upon the efficiency of a scouter as upon the efficiency of Patrol Leaders. Patrol Leaders, young as they must be, have to learn the art of leadership and the methods of organization and administration. They must demonstrate speed, efficiency, and quality in the work they put in in their respective patrols. This efficiency can be gradually acquired provided the Patrol Leaders are given opportunity to act by their respective Scoutmasters. The entire training of the patrol must be left to the Patrol Leader who may be given special instruction as a member of a Patrol consisting of all Patrol Leaders of a troop. The quality of leadership in the Patrol is always dependent upon the leadership of the troop, and when the scouters of the I.N.S.A. are newly trained it is desirable that the National Scouters' Union should undertake to run Patrol Leaders' classes and Patrol Leaders' Training Camps to create the necessary efficiency and leadership. Patrol Leaders who are keen on receiving instruction should get into touch directly or indirectly through their Scouters with Scouter P. R. Rao, Secretary, National Scouters' Union, Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

True National service: Scouters of the I. N. S. A. cleaning the Harijan quarters at Malad.

Scouters of the I. N. S. A. making the Harijan home habitable as a model of social service.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL SCOUT ASSOCIATION.

Second Scouters' Training Camp.

To

The General Secretary, Indian National Scout Association, Post Box 565, BOMBAY.

Dear Sir,

I wish to join the Second Scouters' Training Camp at Malad. I am herewith enclosing the camp fee of Rs. 10. Please send full particulars.

Yours sincerely,

.....

Name:

Address:

Scout experience:

Age: Sex:

Sport From All Quarters

WILL HOBBS BE ECLIPSED?

"I am getting near the end of my tether....at least the Selectors thought so last year....but Hutton is there to carry on." It may be next year, or it may be the year after, but it is bound to come. I am getting sere and yellow now"

So spoke Herbert Sutcliffe, at the Oxford Luncheon Club recently. But there was more than resignation in his remarks; there was relief that from his beloved birthplace, Pudsey, another great player had arisen to carry on the high tradition.

"I am certain," added Sutcliffe, "that all the wonderful records placed to the name of Jack Hobbs are going by the board, and Hutton will be responsible"

AMATEUR WRESTLING IN ENGLAND

The amateur championships—Cumberland and Westmoreland style—resulted as follows:—

Heavy:—Winner, J. D. Black (Carlisle), Runner-up, R. Yowart (Metropolitan Police).

13 st.—Winner, R. Yowart. Runner-up, C. Graham (Workington) (Metropolitan Police).

9st. 7lb.—Winner, A. Harman (Ashdown A.C.). Runner-up, F.W. Cox (Barnett and District A.W.C.)

10st. 7lb.—Winner, John Stratton (Barnet and District A.W.C.). Runner-up, H. Wortley (Saltaire Mills W.C.).

11st 7lb.—Winner, J. Sinclair (Metropolitan Police). Runner-up G. D. Horn (Northampton Police).

HELP!

When Czechoslovakia oppose England in the soccer international at White Hart Lane on December 1 the reporters telephoning accounts of the match are in for trouble

Here are some of the names among the visitors which they may have to deal with.

Frantisek Kloc
Jaroslav Boucek
Voltech Vechet
Oldrich Rulc
Vlastimil Kopecky
Jar. Riha
Stastny and Ctirocky

SWIMMER'S FOUR RECORDS

Four Scottish all-comers' records were beaten by R. H. Leivers (Longton), British Olympic swimmer, in a 25-yards bath at Glasgow.

His time at 220 yards was 2min. 22 2-5sec.—3 2-5sec. better than M. Y. French-Williams's time in 1934 at Dundee; his 300 yards in 3min. 22 2-5sec. bettered his own record at Edinburgh last year by 4 4-5sec.; 440 yards in 5min. 10sec. was 13sec. faster than J. G. Hatfield's best at Paisley in 1928; and at 500 yards. covered in 5min. 56 2-5sec. he improved upon Arne Borg's time at Paisley in 1923 by 5 2-5sec.

No British records were broken.

Cecil Denny Takes £175 Golf Prize

The Open Ex-Champion Padgham Was Off Form In Final And Missed Many Short Putts

Cecil Denny, the young Thorpe Hall professional and English international, scored his first success in an important match-play tournament, when he beat A. H. Padgham (Sundridge Park) in the final of the Malden £175 invitation event

Padgham had played well in the preceding rounds, but was right off form in the final. He did not win a hole—an unusual experience for him.

Denny, in contrast, was at his best and for the 14 holes had a score of four under fours. The Essex player was particularly deadly with his shots with lofted clubs, among which was a mashie niblick borrowed to replace one broken on the previous day.

Padgham lost all the odd holes on the outward half with the exception of the ninth where Denny's putt of 15 feet for a win pulled up an inch short.

It was because of his inability to hole short putts that Padgham found himself three down after five holes. The Open ex-champion was bunkered at the seventh, and made a fine recovery shot, but Denny was only five feet from the pin with his tee-shot, and sank the putt to become four up. Denny was out in 34 to 38.

He added to his advantage at the 10th where his rival badly hooked an iron shot. Four halves which followed brought the match to an end at the 14th, although with a little luck on the greens, Padgham might well have taken his opponent several holes beyond that point.

He had to loft a stymie to save the 11th.

Padgham survived from the semi-final with a victory, by 2 and 1 against W. Laidlaw, Henry Cotton's assistant at Ashridge, while Denny was successful by 4 and 2 against Bert Gadd (West Cheshire), who led only at the third hole. Denny, out in 35, was two up, and kept ahead before he won with a perfect four at the 16th.

Both Padgham and Laidlaw had scores of 67 for 17 holes of their semi-final. Padgham, after turning one up, struck a decisive blow by taking three holes in succession from the 11th inclusive in 4, 3, 3. Laidlaw got back two holes but no more.

Semi-final.—A. H. Padgham (Sundridge Park) beat W. Laidlaw (Ashridge, asst.) 2 and 1; C. S. Denny (Thorpe Hall) beat Bert Gadd (West Cheshire), 4 and 2.

Final.—Denny beat Padgham, 5 and 4.

Important Meeting Of Ceylon Cricket Association

All-Ceylon To Play Against Australian Test Team To Visit England In 1938

At a representative meeting of the Ceylon Cricket Association, with the President Mr. P. Saravanamuttu in the chair, a letter was read from Mr. W. H. Jeanes, the Manager of the next Australian team to visit England in 1938 bearing reference to the match to be played against All-Ceylon on April 30. The meeting decided to reply confirming the fixture and detailing the programme arranged for the day.

TENNYSON'S TEAM.

The meeting next discussed the forthcoming visit of Lord Tennyson's team and it was decided to await a reply to the letter sent by the Secretary, C.C.A. to the Secretary of the Indian Board of Control. before further action was taken in the matter.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AS PATRON

The Secretary then read a letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor in which it was intimated that Sir Andrew Caldecott had accepted the invitation of the Association to be its Patron. The announcement was received with acclamation.

NEW ZEALAND'S THANKS

Following the reading of a letter from the Captain of the New Zealand team, M. L. Page, thanking the President of the Ceylon Cricket Association "for the most enjoyable day his team had had in Ceylon." the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

The Entries for the English amateur billiards and snooker championships closed on November 6. Play will start in London on December 1. As in the past two seasons, players will qualify for the final stages through county and area championships.

The boys' amateur billiards Championship is to be decided at Burroughes' Hall, from December 27 to January 1.

ANOTHER CENTURY BY LINDRUM

During the sixth heat of the "Daily Mail" Gold Cup Snooker Handicap between H. Lindrum and Sidney Smith, the former made a break of 111—his 14th three-figure break in England.

The Australian's run included six blacks, four pinks, a brown, a yellow, and all the colours. Latest scores: H. Lindrum (rec. 10), 18 points; Sidney Smith (rec. 17) 18 frames.

SURPRISE FOR CORRALL

Leicestershire county cricket club committee decided recently not to re-engage "Paddy" Corrall, their wicket-keeper, who succeeded Sidwell in 1932.

Corrall broke a finger last summer and in his absence Dawkes, a 16-year-old player, did so well that the Committee have decided to rely upon him for 1938.

Corrall says he was very surprised at the news—has taken ten wickets in a match—stumping three and catching seven Sussex batsmen at Hove in 1936.

POLISH CHAMPION FETED

After Successful Tennis Tour

Mlle Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland's star tennis girl, was feted by sports clubs from all over Poland when she returned to Warsaw after her most successful tennis tour. She reached the finals of the Wimbledon and American Women's Singles. Colonel Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, presented her with a gold watch.

FRANCE-SCOTLAND SOCCER MATCH ARRANGED

France has completed her list of international soccer fixtures by arranging to play Scotland on Thursday, May 26, next year. It will be the last international match of the season.

RECORD TOTE POOL

The Totalisator pool on the Cesarewitch was £29,027 10s. a record for any race at Newmarket. Total takings for the day were £55,584 10s. Backers of Artist's Prince and Punch in the Racecourse Betting Control Board's double event on the Cambridgeshire and Cesarewitch will each receive £29 4s.

There were 701 bets which nominated the winning combination, 488 being made when the price of tickets was 2s. 6d., 96 when the price was 5s., and 117 when the price was 10s.

MOSELEY MAN RETIRES

Rather than risk further injury to an eye, J. A. Trentham, the Moseley and North Midlands forward, has announced his intention of retiring from Rugby.

Trentham had one of his eyes badly injured in the match with Coventry a week ago, and has been kept in a dark room since

Though he is expected to recover without serious effect to his sight Trentham told the Moseley club that he did not think he would be justified in risking further injury, which might result in blindness.

All his life the man had been a vicious criminal. Finally the law caught up with him. Now, convicted of a dozen crimes he stood before the judge.

"You are hereby sentenced," droned the judge, "to nine years imprisonment."

"What?" roared the prisoner. "Nothi' off for good behanious?"

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers;

In your recent letters, many of you have asked me if the board and lodging arrangements would be all right here at Bombay during the forthcoming All-India Children's Gathering. Naturally you feel anxious, or perhaps your parents are worried about it.

Well, let me hasten to inform you that everything will be quite all right. After all it will be Camp Life and probably all things may not be to your taste, but will this not afford you a very nice training to get used to various kinds of things in life .... of course, very nice arrangements for the sight-seeing and excursions are being made, and I do hope you will have a satisfactory idea of Bombay City and Suburbs. Besides there will be entertainments —and, how many of you are going to take part in them?

Then there would be prize competitions in sports, etc., etc. Again the Exhibition of things made by and for children will be another attraction. So there are plenty and plenty of things to see and to do at the Gathering ....

I must appeal to you all to come in as great a number as possible. You will meet so many children. You will make friends with so many. You will enjoy travelling and excursions. There are surprises awaiting you—get ready soon and come surely!

If you want to have detailed information, please write to General Secretary, All-India Children's Gathering, "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, enclosing a one anna stamp to cover postage. And I shall personally be glad also to attend to any of your difficulties and particular requirements....

So will you, everyone tell me that you are coming?

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

Dada sends his hearty Birthday Greetings to his following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week, from December 5 to 11, 1937

1. Sis. Rani Ghosh.
2. Sis. Rashida Akhtar.
3. Bro. Gurumath Ram.
4. Bro. Dharampal Kumria.
5. Sis. Pushpa Birla.
6. Bro. Dara Karbhari.
7. Bro. Russel Isaak.
8. Bro. Joseph Martin.
9. Bro. J. J. Singh.
10. Sis. Krishna Advani.
11. Sis. Edith David.
12. Bro. C. S. Dharamdevan.
13. Sis. Goolshan Husain.
14. Bro. Chandubhai Desai.
15. Sis. Kusum Kulkarni.
16. Bro. Narayan Sivaraman.

KEEP HEALTHY
(By Killedar.)

Proper hygiene and regularity of habits are necessary for the normal development of the child. He must be taught these principles in every detail pertaining to his care.

In every home where there is a child, a special room should be set aside for his exclusive use, if possible. It should have at least two windows, and be so situated that the sun shines for the greater part of the day. Sunlight in the nursery is of great importance; its value cannot be overestimated.

The air in the nursery must be fresh. A good bed for the baby is necessary. He should not however be allowed to sleep with a pillow under his head. All these details regarding the nursery and its equipment cannot be carried out in every home, nevertheless, one should always have an ideal towards which to strive.

The baby is not a toy or an object of show for relatives and friends. He is the most precious gift ever bestowed on man, to be guarded accordingly. If regular habits of sleeping and feeding are established from the beginning, it will not be difficult to follow them.

Excessive crying is generally caused by discomfort, as from soiled napkins, hunger, fright, anger or habit. If the baby is crying see that he is dry, and that he is neither too warm nor too cold. See that his clothes do not irritate him, and that his position is comfortable.

Make sure that he is not crying from pain. If he is crying from fright, comfort him. But if he is crying from habit, temper or because he is spoiled, pay no attention to him.

Exercise is essential for the child's development. In short good health for the baby requires that the mother knows how to handle him. Most mothers realize this fact and are interested in the health of their babies.

Indeed, health is the quality of life that renders the individual fit to live and to serve best. Guard the health of children from their earliest beginning so that their lives may be useful. By doing this, you will be helping to make the community fit to do its share in the life of the nation.

DID YOU KNOW....
(By S. D. Rai)

1. Germany holds the record of first newspaper printed in 1524.
2. A brick is capable of absorbing, about a pint of water.
3. A full grown elephant yields 120 lbs of ivory worth £60.
4. The donkey is the animal that lives longest of all domestic animals.
5. The speed of the frigate bird the swiftest that flies is supposed to exceed 200 miles per hour.
6. Siberia alone takes up one ninth of all the land on the globe.
7. Rain falls on the earth at the rate of 16,000,000 tons per second.
8. Elephants have only eight teeth.
9. Steel can now be made as transparent as glass.
10. There are insects which have ears.
11. There are flowers which eat insects
12. You use 43 muscles when you take one step forward.

The Fourth All-India Children's Gathering will be held at Bombay on 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1937.

Full particulars from:
General Secretary, "Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay 21.

TWO TRICKS.
(By Bro. S. P. Dave).

This is how you can tell your chum his age. Ask him to write down the month in which he was born, using for January the No. 1. February 2. March 3, etc. Double that number, add 5, and multiply by 50. Add age at last birthday. Substract 365. Add 115. Then ask him to tell you the result. The number in the ten's place is the month, and that in the units is the year.

And here is a nice little thought-reading trick. Ask your chum to write down the number of brothers he has then double the number, add 3 and multiply the total by 5 To this ask him to add the number of sisters, he has; multiply the total 10, and add to it the number of aunts he has. From the number thus obtained, substract 150. Get the final result from your chum. The number in the place of the hundredth digit-brothers, that in the place of the Tenth digit-sisters, and that in the unit's place-aunts.

A PROBLEM.
(By Bro. Shrinivas Rinya).

A man was going along a quiet road and nobody was about. After a while, he came to a cross road and did not know which direction to take. He looked about and found that a signpost was lying on the ground, it had been knocked over by a careless motorist. As it no longer pointed in any direction, it did not help him much. Suddenly, a bright idea came to him. He looked at the post and muttered to himself, "I see," and then set off along the road which took him to his destination. How did he select his right road?

Answer: He knew where he had come from and that place was marked on the signpost. So in his mind, he imagined the post standing up and with pointing to the way he had come by. He could then tell to which roads the other arms pointed.

STRANGE ANSWERS.
(By Bro. Ramji Verna).

King of Prussia had a regiment of very tall soldiers of whom he was very fond. Whenever a new man joined the regiment, the King used to ask him the following standard questions. usually in the same order.

'How old are you, my man?'

'How long have you been in my service?'

'Are you satisfied with your food and quarters?'

A Frenchman who did not know German once enlisted in that regiment. His officer told him of the questions, and the order in which they would be asked; and then taught him the standard answers. The Frenchman, learned the answers by heart without understanding what they meant.

One day the king came up to the

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

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ADDRESS.....

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AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

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DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Larkana (Sind) branch of the All-India Children's Association.

Pupils' own school cyclists' group, Vile Parle.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Frenchman and said, 'I haven't seen you before, my man. Have you been in my service?'

He did not understand a word, but gave the first answer that he had learnt, 'Thirty years.'

What!' cried the king. 'How old are you then?'

"Three weeks."

'What!' thundered the king,—

'Are you crazy, or am I?'

'Both,' answered the Frenchman. quietly.

THE CHERRY BALLOON
(By Premlata)

Petie Sparrow lived in a large tree with his father and mother. It was a fine house. Mother Sparrow was busy setting the house in order and Father Sparrow was searching for food.

He hopped about happily, hoping he would find someone who would fly over to the orchard with him, to feast on cherris which had been left on the trees.

But everyone seemed busy, so Petie wandered about by himself, first flying and then hopping about from bush to bush.

"I don't believe I've been here before," thought Petie, suddenly, as he flew to the top of a high board fence, the highest fence Petie had ever seen. "What strange place this is! It must be the city that mother talks about the place they sometimes go in winter when food is scarce in the grove."

Petie was very much interested and he flew over the fence to the edge of a funny round building under which horses, lions and elephants were running in a circle in time to very fast music.

All sorts of strange looking machines could be seen near by. There were huge wheels with seats where laughing boys and girls rode high in the air; there were whirling machines where people flew around like birds; and there were people shouting, calling, and running about.

Petie wondered what it was all about as he flew from one building to another. And why he saw children running about buying strange-looking things to eat, it very much fascinated him, and he perched on a branch of a near-by tree to watch.

Suddenly he saw the most wonderful things he had ever seen. A man was walking through the crowd holding in his hand the largest bunch of cherries Petie had ever seen. Each cherry had a long stem, and children stood about handing money to the man in payment for a single cherry.

The man was quite near Petie now and just as he was picking out a large green one to sell to a little girl named Kokila, a gust of wind came along and blew three of the largest and reddest ones high into the air. A bright red one sailed gracefully into the air and landed in the branch of the tree right near where Petie sat looking on.

"That certainly is a funny sort of cherry," thought Petie, "I wonder how it tastes." Petie tried to take a bite, but the ball, which Petie felt quite sure now was not a cherry at all, jumped back every time he touched it.

At last Petie gave a determined peck, and just then a loud "bang-sent him flying hurriedly to the topmost branch of the tree. 'What do you think it was?'

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

Happy Children's Party.

"Going out for a catch".

REPLIES.

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers. Write to him anything you like. He will try his best to solve your small difficulties and help you as much as he can.

Bro. Manilal Maniar (Bombay): You are most welcome to send any articles and photos for publication. The snapshots sent by you with the letter under reply will appear sometime in the "Chronicle."

"Dhobi with his burden."
—B. J. Munsiff.

Bro. J. K. Kulkarni (Sholapur): You can get a pen-friend only when you are enrolled in the All-India Children's Association.

Bro. Rustam D. Umrigar (Kotri): We shall be glad to receive nice photos from you for publication.

Bro. Qazi Iftikhar Ahmad (Bhusawal): We could get you a male-friend and that also when you are enrolled in the All-India Children's Association. Males are not allowed to write to females.

Sis. Freny Dastur (Nagpur): You will surely have a very jolly time at the All-India Children's gathering. So very happy to learn you will be coming here with a big party.

Enrolment forms and full particulars have been sent to the following this week:—

Sis. R. Mascarenhas (Parel); Bro. Satya Prakash (Bombay); Bro. S. Kylasanathan (Parel); Bro. Qazi Iftikhar Ahmad (Bhusawal); Bro. Narayan H. Desai (Sholapur); Bro. Rustam Dinshaw Umrigar (Kotri); Bro. J. T. Desai (Gandevi); Bro. Sorab Ratansaw Tarapore (Tarapore); Bro. Makhtoor Mall Singhvi (Jodhpur); Bro. Bhubneshwar Prasad "Kamal", (Bihar); Sis. Manorama V. Gaitonde (Bombay); Sis. Champatai V. Gaitonde (Bombay). The forms of the last two have been duly received together with fees, and certificates will be issued to them in due course of time.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

...ar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

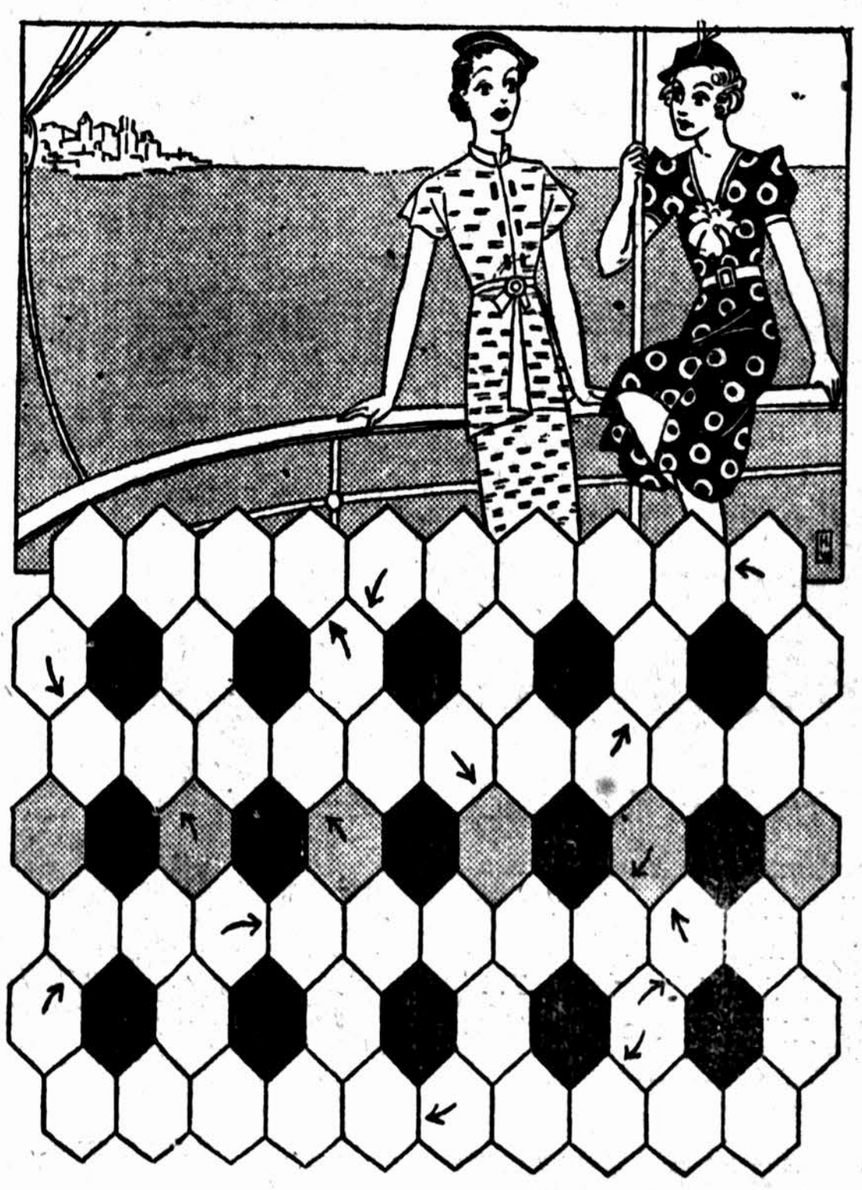
GEOGRAPHICAL BEE-CELLS

NOW for a puzzlistic tour about the world. Starting with the cell that contains an arrow and proceeding in the direction of the arrow, write a letter in each cell, so that the white cells surrounding each black cell will spell the name of a country. The middle row of black cells are to be surrounded with letters spelling ordinary English words Here are the definitions:

Top row: Country in the Near East, once an empire of the ancient world. Largest country in Europe. Greatest center of culture in the ancient world. Former province of Spain in North America. A country of Scandinavia.

Middle row: Of or pertaining to Crete. Secular. Fit to be eaten as food. Haphazard. A severe trial.

Bottom row: English dominion in North America. Northernmost territory of the United States. Great peninsula of the Near East. Isthmus in North America. Country of Eastern Europe.



A Mixed-Up Maxim

ONE of the familiar proverbs is concealed in the following jumble of letters: SCANTTON PRODPING SWEAR YAWA ETH ESTNO.

The six words of the maxim are in their correct order, but the letters of each word are mixed up. Rearrange the letters to spell each word and you will know the adage.

(For Solution See Page 48)

50 Years Of Television

(Continued from page 7)

ments in television possible.

Electronic Television

About 1930, laboratories engaged in television research realized that the cathode ray method of television—electronic television using no mechanical scanning disc—held out more promise than any other method, and research in this field has resulted in the television of to-day, the television that will be offered to the public. But there were even forerunners in this field of electronic television, since as early as 1907, Boris Rosing, a Russian, showed a cathode ray receiver, and in 1911 Campbell-Swinton, an Englishman, published the basic idea of the television camera tube of to-day.

Electronic television to-day is something far more than a laboratory experiment; it has passed out of the laboratory into the field, and from the field it will be offered to the public.

It is difficult for the man in the street to realize the difficulties that confront electronic television in its introduction into the home. The problems are far more complicated than those which confronted radio in its early stages, and yet most of the difficulties have been overcome.

In the first place, in electronic television, each picture is broken up into about 120,000 elements, or "dots", similar to the "dots" in a half-tone reproduction in a newspaper. This is done 30 times a second, and that means that 2,500,000 signals must be transmitted every second. Again, the signals at the pick-up and transmitter must be exactly in step with the signals at the receiver.

Limited Range

Television of the modern kind must seek radio bands far outside of the bands used by the broadcasting stations, for an electronic television station requires a channel 600 times as broad as an ordinary radio station. This placed electronic television in the so-called ultra-short wave bands where extremely short waves are used. These extremely short waves are limited to the optical horizon; from a 200-foot antenna tower, on a clear day, the distance one can see to the horizon is about 17 miles, and that is the effective range of those waves. That means that an electronic television station has an effective range of only about from 17 to 25 miles. but the higher the tower, the wider the range. While one station would cover a city, it will be seen that the coverage of the entire country, such as is done by radio, is, as far as can be foreseen, impossible. Thus cities will have television long before outlying sections.

But the ultra-short wave bands also have advantages over the ordinary broadcast bands. There is no static in these frequencies, and they can operate in the midst of a local thunder storm. There is no fading within the service area, and day and night transmission is the same.

The United States is abreast of the world in electronic television. Research is going forward in the laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America, the Farnsworth Company and the Philco Radio and Television Corporation. Both the Radio Corporation of America and the Farnsworth Company have agreements with respective groups in England and Germany for the interchange of patents and ideas, so that any improvements developed abroad will be reflected in this country. The Philco Radio and Television Corporation has agreements with both Farnsworth and R. C. A. It will be seen that America need have no fear that Europe will outstrip it in television.

In the United States the companies interested in electronic television have set for themselves certain standards. That means that any set, no matter whether it be built along the lines of the R. C. A. or Farnsworth patents, will receive any programme from any station within range.

What then, it will be asked, is holding electronic television back from the public? This question is difficult to answer. While television has not reached perfection, it has, nevertheless, reached a close approach to perfection. It would seem ready to offer to the public, since it is nearer perfection than was radio when offered to the public, or was the motion picture when first offered.

Baby With Beard?

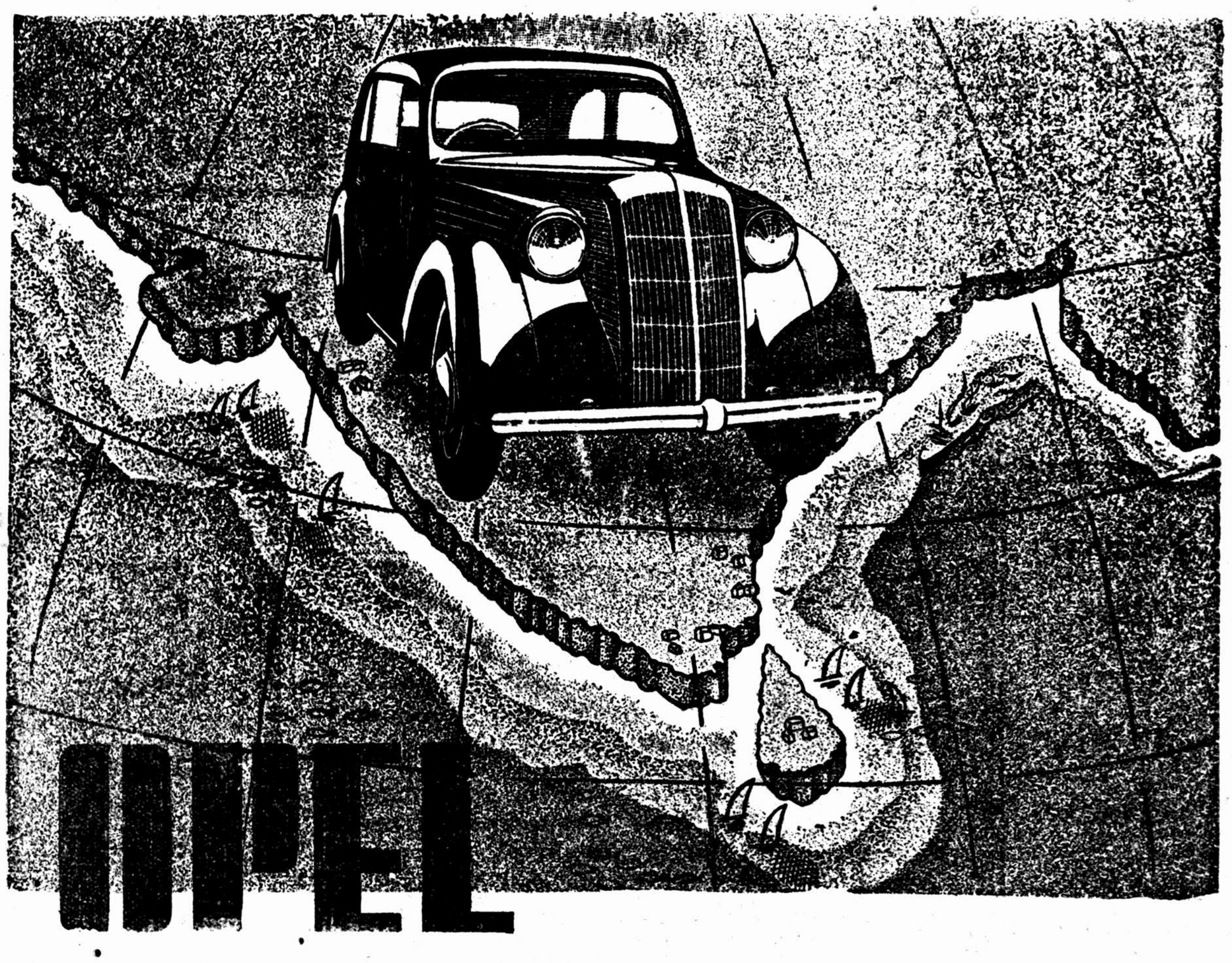
Philo T. Farnsworth, the inventor who shares honours with Dr. V. K. Zworykin of R. C. A. as the outstanding pioneers in the field of electronic television, said, regarding the idea of keeping electronic television from the public until it is perfect, "Must the baby be born with a beard?"

Television programmes are probably the greatest obstacle in America to-day. Who will pay for these costly programmes? The Federal Communications Commission will not yet issue licences for commercial television stations that would telecast advertising programmes. And until receivers are fairly common it would not be worth-while for an advertiser, even were it possible, to pay for television programmes. Reasoning along the same lines, people will probably not buy receivers until there are interesting and entertaining programmes to see. And there the situation stands.

Genevieve McGeehan Modeling Lingerie During the First Actual Television Fashion Demonstration Conducted in Philadelphia by Philco Radio and Television Experts.

No.4711.
Tosca
"What a Wonderful Surprise!"
"Tosca", the perfume of Romance. "Tosca"- embodying all that is sweet and feminine, bewitching and mysterious. It is the fragrant link of the delightful "4711" Tosca Beauty Aids, and the Christmas gift par excellence.
35105
Perfume · Eau de Cologne · Powder · Cream · Soap · Lotion · Brillantine

THE CAR THAT IS BUILT FOR INDIA



A POWER-FULL Motor Car.
Priced surprisingly Low.*
35 Miles per gallon.

General Motors Equipment:
All Steel Body • Hydraulic Brakes
Turret Top • G. M. Ventilation
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*as low in price as baby cars.

A smart sleek car . . . . The Opel "KADETT" 4-cylinder 11 H.P. . . . . Comfortable at high speeds on rough roads, snappy, lively power on hilly country.

Also the 4-cylinder 11 H.P. "OLYMPIA" and 6-cylinder 23 h.p. "SUPER-SIX" with all the modern features of General Motors design are available.

METRO MOTORS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AHMEDABAD & SECUNDERABAD.
WESTERN INDIAN STATES MOTORS, JODHPUR.
DHANNA RAM HEERALAL & SON, Mayo Hospital Road, NAGPUR.

Save with an Opel

IN THE FOOT-STEPS OF THE MOGHULS

(Continued from page 9)

rock on which are embedded the fingers of a human hand said to belong to Guru Nanak. A few miles from 'Punja Sahib,' and a mile or so off the main road, lies the city of Taxila, a living monument to the glory and the greatness of India's ancient civilization. Taxila from what one can judge from the ruins, must have enjoyed a very high form of civilization. Apart from the scientific lay-out of the buildings the rich carvings in the walls, the sculptural excellence of the Budhas in which abounds the variety of metals and metal products that have and metal products that have been unearthed show that the Indians of those days lived a much more civilized life than their contemporaries of other countries. Here memory takes one back to the days of the Harshas; the Huns, the Cythians, the Greeks, the Mauryas and the Aryans who contributed to build up the great edifice of a rich Aryan Civilization.

A few miles away from Taxila on the main road, overlooking the Weh River, lies an old Moghul Palace and a Moghul Fort, both tracing their origin to Babar. On the route upto Lahore, and for that matter even beyond, one comes across many old Forts, and numerous old Sarais, most of them belonging to the Moghul period. But apart from these decaying associations with the Moghul rule, it is only when one reaches the outskirts of Lahore, that one witnesses buildings that show at once the grandeur and the splendour of the Moghul Court. On two sides of the Railway track five miles from Lahore in two separate mausoleums lies buried, the two great lovers of history, Jehangir and Nurjehan the beautiful. Nur Jehan's is a modest structure designed and paid for by herself, in which by her side lies also her favourite daughter Badrunnissa Begum The 'Makbara' of Jehangir, which was constructed by Nur Jehan is a pretentious building overshadowed in later years by the Taj in which Shah Jehan immortalized the memory of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal, but laid out in chaste Moghul style. A few miles away lies the Shalamar Garden where Nur Jehan used to pass the measured cup of wine, while Jehangir ruled and revelled amidst the gentle murmur of many artificial water-falls, and numerous fountains throwing out cascades of colour. It is here that Nur Jehan made the well-known discovery of rose water, which later became her favourite scent. It was here, that Dara held his last Court after being arrested and beheaded near Multan. It was here, again that Roshanara Begum made love to her maid, who was none else, but a youth dressed in girl's clothing, when on her way to Kashmir with her brother—the discovery leading to the death of the lover. The old Fort at Lahore which gave shelter to Dara, where Jehangir lived, where at one time Shah-Shuja and Murad Bux found shelter, where later the Great Ranjit Singh held his daily Durbar was witnessing a modern ceremony which required an ancient regal background, when I reached Lahore. It was the day of the Viceregal Darbar at Lahore. But it was at Ambala that I left the Grand Trunk road to enter the United Provinces.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of Dec will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs. 100	
2 copies at	„ 50	each
4 „	„ 25	„
10 „	„ 10	„
20 „	„ 5	„
Total	Rs. 500	

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

PROBLEM OF PAIN IN CANCER

(Continued from page 8)

fail, for the sympathetic pain is concerned with visceral pain alone. Another cause of failure is incomplete division of the nerve or more correctly. plexus; this also is common. When carried out on the right type of case the operation is as successful as any in surgery.

Our Problem

An American surgeon and radiologist who has performed a number of sympathectomies in this country states that in his experience about 80 per cent. of cases obtained relief from pain. Recent medical literature stresses the importance of both sympathectomy and intrathecal alcoholisation as improved methods in the effective control of pain in cancer and, lacking as we do any adequate facilities for treatment of this disease comparable to those available even in the most backward civilized country in the world, something at least could be done to alleviate human suffering if these therapeutical measures were made accessible to the patients who die untreated in pain. As the ideal is relief of pain, the prognosis has nothing to do with the employment of these measures.

NEW DEAL FOR 'PHONE USERS

Invention To Eliminate Wrong Numbers

Some of the more obvious weaknesses of the telephone will be ended if a new patent, given to Gustav Tauschek, is taken up by telephone companies.

Tauschek has devised a new switchboard system. When a number is dialled the switchboard automatically punches holes in a card and feeds the card into an electric device which rings the number.

If the number answers, the card passes into a box and is collected in due course and passed to a machine which makes out the telephone bill automatically. No more disputes about bills: there are the cards as material witnesses to every call. Also, they record the length of each call.

But it is what happens when the number does not answer that will please the subscriber most. The card is then rejected by the machine and passes into another part of the mechanism, from which it is returned at intervals until the number does answer.

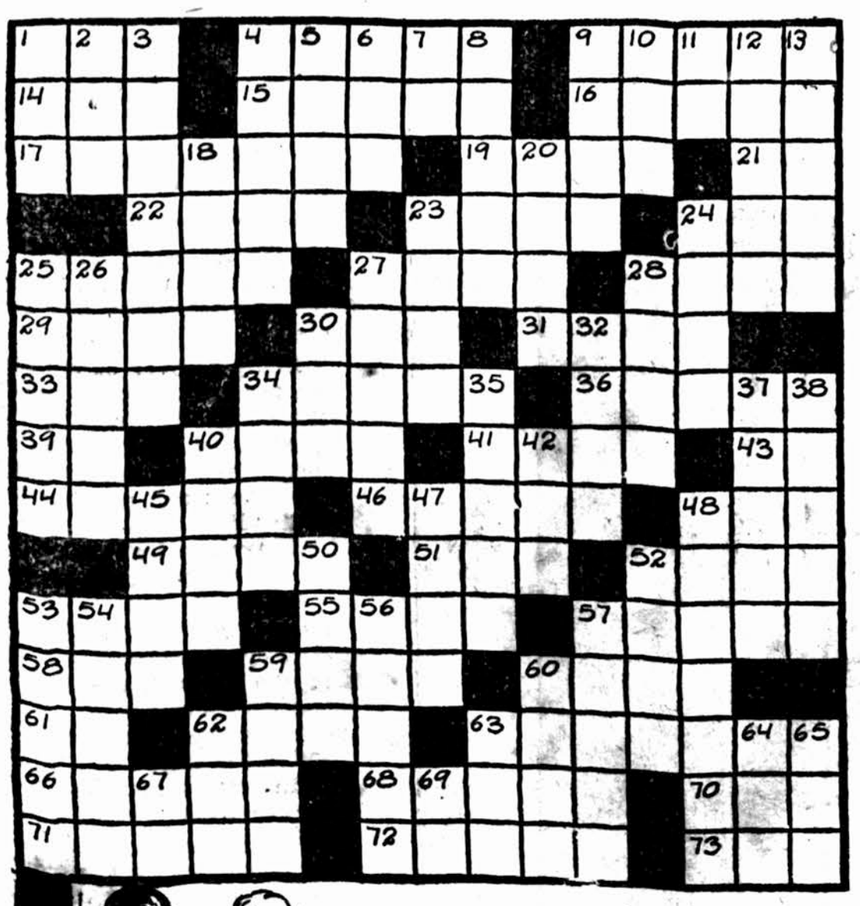
This means that if there is an engaged signal or no answer the card repeats the call until it meets with success.

Best of all in this new system, when you have dialled a number, instead of hanging on hoping for a reply, you hang up, and the exchange calls you when the number has been connected.

I AVOID GRIPPE AND SORE THROAT BY USING
Mistol
REGULARLY
A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat.
Mistol
USE MISTOL AND ENJOY NASAL HYGIE

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request. **KAMLA WORKS** (B. C.), Panchpota, Bengal.



The Cross Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Old horse.
4—Who has represented Id ho in the Senate since 1907?
9—Loose garment.
14—Period.
15—Winged.
16—Spoken words of a part.
17—Who laid the foundations of modern electrical science?
19—King of beasts.
21—Like.
22—Gladly.
23—Biological entity.
24—Hail!
25—What famous Irish-Greek write became a naturalized Japanese subject as Yakumo Koizumi?
27—Company.
28—Wild goat.
29—Possesses.
30—Sooner than.
31—Cry of the bacchanals.
33—Color.
34—Eskimo open boat.
36—Young owl.
39—Indian madder.
40—Former French premier.
41—Feminine name.
43—Japanese measure.
44—A city in Illinois.
46—Who was the originator of th impressionist movement?
48—Sink in the middle.
49—Exclamation of despair.
51—Watch suspiciously.
52—Means of entrance.
53—Man's name.
55—Invisible emanation
57—Grief.
58—Some.
59—Very small.
60—River in New Mexico.
61—For instance (abbr.)
62—Term of glory.
63—What legendary youth had a magic lamp?
66—What was another name for Troy?
68—Of what county in Texas is Sweetwater the county-seat?
70—Cyprinoid fish.
71—Annual income, in France.
72—Land that has been tilled
73—Negative vote

VERTICAL

1—Medieval ship.
2—Constellation.
3—Wreath.
4—In what German state is the Black Forest?
5—Norwegian king and saint.
6—Beam.
7—Of a point in space.
8—Who was the wife of Menelaus?
9—Fruit of the blackthorn.
10—Metal.
11—Sacred city of ancient Egypt.
12—Depart.
13—Breed of English pigs.
18—Melodies.
20—What English divine is known as the "gloomy dean"?
23—Who was the earth goddess of the ancient Greeks?
24—Who was slain by Cain?
25—Daughters of Zeus and Themis.
26—Confederate general.
27—What German philologist collaborated with his brother in collecting fairy tales?
28—What is the "Hawkeye State"?
30—Australian bird.
32—Unit of electromotive force.
34—Bone of the forearm.
35—What colony was formerly the British East Africa Protectorate?
37—Who was the muse of amatory poetry?
38—An additional cheer.
40—Invoice.
42—Sheltered side.
45—What school plan was originated by William A. Wirt?
47—Ethereal.
48—Sultan of Egypt and Syria (1137-1193).
50—Embark.
52—Precious metal.
53—Member of a South African Bantu tribe.
54—Old-womanish.
56—Genus of tropical trees.
57—Who was the Roman goddess of the moon?
59—Domesticate.
60—Happy.
62—Rude dwelling.
63—Winged part.
64—In theosophy, one of the three supersensitive currents in man.
65—Who commanded Napoleon's forces against Russia?
67—at home.
[illegible]—Correlative of either.

(For Solution See Page 48)

Taking the Bigger From the Lesser

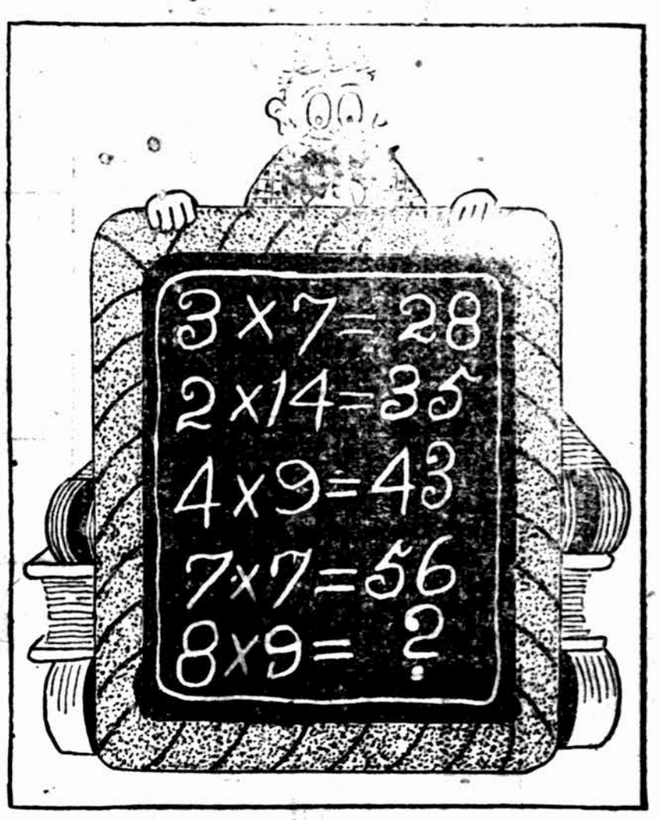
HARRIET HARE, the teacher of the Bunnyland school, has a very puzzling method of imparting knowledge of subtraction to her pupils, an example of which is shown in the accompanying drawing. According to Harriet, it is possible to subtract a larger number from a smaller one when, of course, everyone except the Bunnyland school teacher, knows that this cannot possibly be done.

The teacher of the bunnies, however, stands her ground and says, for example, that positively she can take 20 from 19 and have a remainder of one. Can any of you puzzlists tell how she does it?

(For Solution See Page 48)

Mysterious Mathematics

MATHEMATICS is an exact science, so exact, in fact, that any inconsistencies made to appear in it actually can be shown, paradoxically as it may appear, to be consistencies.



Any puzzlist can prove the truth of this apparently inconsistent statement by solving the puzzle presented here. Each of the four very simple problems in multiplication, of course, are incorrect, and consistently so. For the purpose of the puzzle, however, each of the answers to these problems is to be considered as correct. That being taken as the case, [illegible] should be the answer to the last problem, eight times nine?

A clue to the solution is readily discernable in each of the problems. Study them closely and you should be able to find the answer almost instantly

(For solution see page 48)

A BOX FULL OF RIDDLES

WHAT persons can dislike very greatly all kings and queens and yet be very fond of royalties?

* * *

2. What object is a person most likely to think of should he bump his head on the ceiling?

* * *

3. What kind of a breath is the most helpful to a fisherman?

* * *

4. Why should a very talkative person be best qualified to give good counsel?

* * *

5. What hold-up business is strictly legitimate?

* * *

6. In what way are a careful motor car driver who has never had an accident and the careless automobile driver who has had scores of them alike?

* * *

7. What playing cards do persons in love think of most?

* * *

8. What is it that, although it is golden, never appeals to loquacious people?

(For Solution See Page 48)

Try This Catch

THIS simple "catch" may enable you to win many a wager. Tell any one of your friends that you can get him to clasp his hands in such a way that he cannot get out of the room without unclasping them.

When your friend takes you up on your bet, tell him to clasp his hands around the leg of the piano or a table, for example.

His plate is always polished after

Scott's Porage Oats

The breakfast to put heart and strength into any youngster! Real Scottish Oats - such oats as gave the famous Scottish heroes strength for their doughty deeds. Scott's Porage Oats are Scotland's Best, the finest in quality, the richest in nutriment of all breakfast food.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents: Herberteons, Ltd. Bombay.

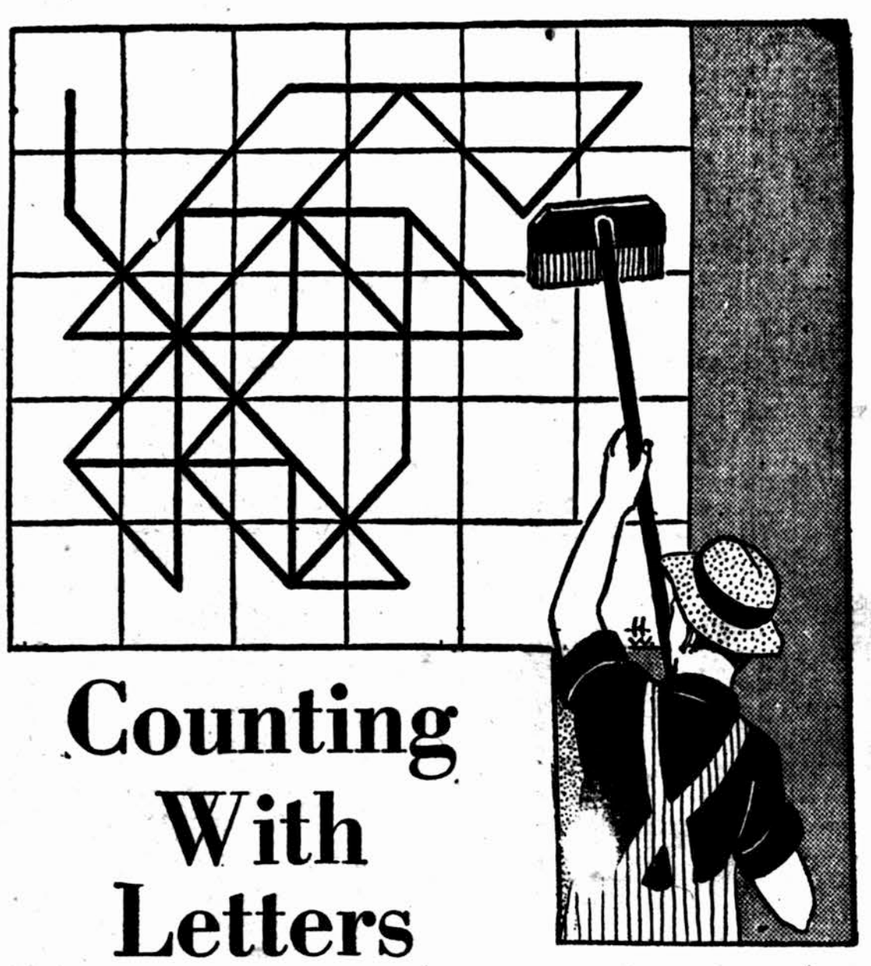
SQUARE OF 4 NAMES

THE first names of two men and two girls can be written in such a way that the letters form a word square, that is, the name in each horizontal row of four squares also appears in each of the vertical rows.

The four names are spelled with a total of 16 letters, consisting of four A's, two D's, two I's, one M, one N, two O's, two R's, one T and one V. Write one of these 16 letters in each of the squares so that each name is spelled twice, once in a horizontal row and once in a vertical row.

What are the names of the two men and the two girls?

Counting With Letters



THE bill, which the man is posting on the wall, contains a number of squares, connected by heavy black lines. You are to write a letter in each of these squares, so that by moving from square to square along the heavy black lines, the numbers from "One" to "Thirteen" are spelled. These letters must be in a chain. From the last letter of one number you must move directly to the first letter of that following.

Start with the square in the upper left-hand corner. This, of course, will be "O" and the square next to it can only be "N." "E" is also readily identified, but from there on the going is rough. Can you reach "Thirteen" and, if not, how high can you count with letters?

Anagram Letter Address

PRISCILLA PRUNE received a letter which greatly mystified her. She read it on her way to work, but decided to wait until lunch-time and then see if she could make head or tail of the words which informed her that "W. R. ROY KNEW NO KEY." The letter was unsigned, but the writer informed Priscilla that the mysterious sentence not only contained his name, but his address as well, if she could solve it.

Sylvia was so engrossed in her task that she even failed to notice it when the tea was spilled on top of her head by the waitress. While Priscilla is struggling with her problem perhaps some alert puzzlist can find the solution. Study the key and see if you can do it.

(For Solution See Page 48)

On the Square

TO play the game of "On the Square," first make on a sheet of paper 25 rows of dots placed half an inch apart so that any four dots can be linked by four straight lines to form a square.

The two players take turns at drawing one line at a time to connect any two dots. When a player completes a square he writes his initials in it. When all the squares are completed the players count their initialed squares. The one having the greater number is the winner.

Words in Reversals

FIRST you'll see me as a cross,
Next, if you're not at a loss,
In a house you will me find,
If to look around you have a mind.

A Letter Rebus in Shorthand

WHEN a word of nine letters can be represented by only two letters you have a form of simplified spelling or a sort of shorthand.

Now Trixie thought she knew all about shorthand, but she was stumped when asked about the letters UD.

Can you tell the word represented by the letters UD?

(For Solution See Page 48)

For MALARIA, INFLUENZA and All Sorts of FEVERS.

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

& PILLS

Can be had from all Chemists.

Sole Selling Agents:— P. M. PATNI & Co.

Tel. Address —Ligature. Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

A CHARADE IN RHYME

THE inspiring beauty of the great open spaces render most people speechless, but not Pamela.

Being a lover of nature, Pamela prefers the great outdoors to the congestion of the city. Almost every Sunday she goes on a long hike into the country or to the woods and she has the time of her life.

Today she had prevailed upon her new boy friend to go along.

On this hike Pamela was moved to rhapsody and she poetically expresses her emotions in the following rhymes which contain a charade:

"No edifices by man erected
*** in the slightest way compare
With those stupendous structures
Nature rears everywhere:
*** towering mountain summit
On which the sun's rays gleam,
The awesome ****** 'neath it,
Carved by a rushing stream."

The asterisks stand for the letters of the missing words. The first and second of these words are united to spell the third word.

(For Solution See Page 48)

WE ARE, WHAT WE EAT

(BY P. N. MOHILEY.)

"You are what you eat", says a M. D. in a public lecture on the importance of diet. What great potentialities does this wonderful discovery open up to an imaginative mind. After this we should start eating our way towards what we want to become.

This is very pleasant indeed—to a length. Thus if you want to be a King of the Gum Trade, you have only to start chewing gum. We might understand that to become a good cook, we might presumably start by eating good things prepared by others. But suppose I want to become a good lawyer—what am I supposed to eat in order to eat my way to successful lawyership—my law books or perhaps my future clients, because so far as I understand cases in abstract cannot be eaten!

What is a doctor supposed to eat, to eat his way to doctorhood. Shall we say that he should start by drinking all the medicines which he is called upon to prescribe in his materia medica!

And what is the politician start eating, to carry out this regimen!

All these are very ponderous questions which no doubt our learned doctor will duly answer some day. In the meanwhile I propose:—

1 That Signor Mussolini be immediately be put on a diet of rice and milk 'sine die'—to ensure the peace of Europe. He, I am sure would immediately agree as he is always so "genuinely anxious for peace and good-will amongst the European Nations".

2 That Herr Hitler be placed on a liberal diet of his own invention—Aryanism and water until he realises that human beings also require food and milk, etc.

3 That Comrade Stalin be asked to fast until such time as he spiritually realises that killing does not make a kingdom.

The League of Nations should attend to all this—putting itself on a diet of lean beef and eggs, which we are told makes men vigorous and realistic.

After this wonderful discovery, the first problem that the next disarmament conference should tackle as to what should be the 'Diet of the Foreign Office Authorities of other Nations". The peace of the whole world would according to this learned doctor be easily ensured if all the Foreign Ministers lived on a diet of Rice and Milk.

Perhaps our millinium will be an age when everybody eats rice and milk! What a great discovery!

A PIONEER OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

(Continued from page 1)

where hundreds of homeless families were lodged, fed and clothed during the calamity. It is again he who organised bands of cheerful volunteers who undertook the most hazardous mission under his able guidance. He himself on one very wet day, when it poured ceaselessly, ventured at considerable peril to his life, to swim from his place to Baroda Camp, a distance of nearly 4 miles, across the highly-flooded Vishwamitri river, in order to obtain boats for rescue-purposes from the Resident. The Resident who knew him very well was surprised to see Prof. Manikrao during such beastly weather, and entreated him not to return. But the courage of Prof. Manikrao and his zeal for public welfare at all costs would not allow him to take advantage of the hospitality of the Resident which was offered to him, and he hastened back swmming to the city to continue the rescue work! His glorious services won recognition from His Highness the Gaekwad when he conferred on him the distinction of Rajratna of the Golden order.

Owing to his regular habits, his abstemiousness and his punctuality, he has enjoyed the fruits of perfectly radiant health and the only time he fell ill in his lifetime after his very early years (of which he has no memory) was during the Influenza epidemic of 1906-1907 as the result of his excessive zeal in rescuing disease-stricken people from the clutches of the dread disease. he had to forego sleep entirely for six successive days and nights. At this critical situation he rendered signal yeoman services to Influenza-stricken sufferers.

His Guru

His life-work has consisted in building up of the institution known throughout India as the Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, which was founded nearly 60 years ago by Jummamiya Dada Saheb, the "Ustad" from whom Prof. Manikrao learnt proficiency in the art of wrestling, in Bone-setting and several other Indian subjects. Jummamiya Dada Saheb was a fakir who was believed by the people of his time to be in possession of esoteric knowledge and as a result was worshipped devoutly by admirers from all classes of society, among whom was Maharaja Khanderao Gaekwad. Prof. Manikrao devoutly served him as his Guru and the "Dada" as he was affectionately called was very much pleased with his spirited fiery young pupil. Naturally during the later years of "Dada" Prof. Manikrao by common consent was elected director of the institution. After the death of "Dada" as a result of considerable pains taken by Prof. Manikrao and thanks to public munificence the institution has risen to present day prominence. The Professor has laboured very hard to make the institution a grand success in every way spending thousands of rupees which he earned by the sweat of his brow in his practice as a bone-setter, for the last forty years and odd. At the time of Dada, the institution was housed in a small hamlet, at Makarpura a suburb of Baroda. Later Shrimant Raje Shirke housed it in his wada opposite Sursagar. But since 1916, thanks to the munificence shown by the Chief of Vithalgadh, it was transferred to its present situation in Babajipura off Dandya Bazar, in a glorious piece of open ground which the Chief Saheb presented to Prof. Manikrao. Here a fine new building costing Rs. 15,000 was built to house the gymnasium in the centre of which an "Akhada" with earth specially cultivated by the late Maharaja Khanderao Gaekwad at his private "Akhada" has been dug. The walls of the gymnasium are covered with all kinds of implements and apparatus for exercise of various kinds, Eastern and Western, both. In the back wall is a huge effigy of Lord Hanuman who is worshipped en-masse on Saturday evenings. Next to it a hall for public lectures costing Rs. 10,000 was built in 1934. Again further on a Bone-setting Hall costing Rs. 10,000 was built in 1923 where sufferers from Bone-injuries are treated daily between 7 a.m. and 12 noon. On one side of the Gymnasium a memorial to Shree Shivaji Maharaj the glorious Maratha Warrior has been built at a cost of Rs. 4,000. Here there is a prayer en-masse held on Thursday evenings. In the front there is a glorious open space which batches of young boys and girls occupy drilling or playing some Indian games. In one corner adjoining an old well is a swimming pool of the size 60 by 30 yds. has been erected, but it is not yet equipped with water.

Plan For Physical Culture College

It is no exaggeration to say that under the vigorous direction of Prof. Manikrao his institution is to-day the finest of its kind in India. A very carefully-prepared syllabus for coaching instructors, a very commendable esprit-de-corps, a rare courage, and an almost military discipline have been the contributory reasons for the high reputation which the students of the institution carry. Their team work is very impressive and their general bearing and demeanour spirited. Their displays have won the admiration of very great people like the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Sjt. Arbindo Ghose, H. H. the Gaekwad, Col. Weir, the Resident at Baroda, amongst a host of admirers.

Like a far-sighted pioneer, Prof. Manikrao has after great deliberation prepared a plan for a Physical Culture College and a syllabus of instruction to be imparted therein for coaching instructors. The Baroda State had approached him for submitting a plan for physical development of the school-going students of the state and he had devised a coherent programme, which however the Baroda State authorities made no use of.

The Baroda State has since made Physical Training compulsory, but instead of embodying the dynamic proposals submitted by Prof. Manikrao they have adopted some tame callisthenic exercises.

It is very regrettable that the valuable schemes of such an experienced man in the field should not be adopted by governments and public bodies and that financial aid should be denied to such reputable institutions engaged in the vital task of building the new generation. The institution has no kind of funds and its expenses have to be borne by Prof. Manikrao alone, from his bone-setting practice. In order to suit everybody's pocket the fees are kept as low as 4 annas a month and hence do not amount to much. Besides several ambitious projects of Prof. Manikrao for public welfare, such as one public swimming pool, also containing equipment for treating Rheumatic patients, Turkish baths Massage treatment, etc... simply remain on paper owing to financial incompetency

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of this Grand Old Man, when his pupils and admirers celebrated it, it was decided by the conveners to collect Rs. 1,000 but instead Rs. 3,000 were collected and presented to this veteran champion of youth as a token gift for his meritorious services.

The Diamond Jubilee of this Grand Old Man will be celebrated next year by his admirers. The conveners of this celebration have resolved beforehand to collect a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 by that time and present him with a purse commemorating the occasion. This money will doubtless be utilised in building gymnasia in different places and in furthering his ambitious projects for the welfare of the public.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

In a Rush—Notice on an office door in an Alabama towanship:

'Back in an hour. Gone to lynch."—"London Era."

* * *

OR SO THEY SAY—

George Dangerfield: "Quaint belief that monarchs and not millionaires are the symbols of twentieth-century tyranny."

* * *

Try It—"Frosh One;" "I hear you got thrown out of school for calling the dean a fish."

"Frosh Two:" "I didn't call him a fish. I just said. 'That's our dean.' real fast."—"United Mine Workers Journal"

* * *

Waiter: "Are you the fried flounder, sir?"

Diner: "No, I'm a poor hungry sole with an empty plaice, and I'm waiting for something to fillet"

SOLUTION FOR THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

BEE-CELLS: The words in the bee-cells are: Top row—Persia, Russia, Greece, Mexico, Sweden. Middle row—Cretan, Laical, Edible, Random, Ordeal. Bottom row—Canada, Alaska, Arabia, Panama, Poland.

LETTER COUNT: The letters in the horizontal rows, reading from left to right, are: O, —, I, F, O, U, N, V, E, S, R, —, L, E, N, I, X, —, W, T, R, G, —, —, —, O, H, I, —, —.

ANAGRAM ADDRESS: The letters of the words of the sentence, W.R. Roy knows no key, are rearranged to spell the address, New York, New York.

RIDDLES: 1, Authors. 2. Ceiling-wax (whacks). 3. A bated breath (baited). 4. Because his advice is sound. 5. The making of garter, suspenders and belts. 6. Both are wreckless (reckless). 7. Hearts. 8. Silence.

NAME SQUARE: The four names are: Nora, Ovid, Rita, Adam.

CHARADE: The three missing words are: Can, You, Canyon.

MYSTERIOUS MATHEMATICS: Since the solution of each problem is seven in excess of the correct answer, then eight times nine, accordingly, would be written as 79.

SHORTHAND REBUS: The solution of the rebus is found in the position of the two letters, U, D, thus: U near the D, the letters and the words being joined to spell the word UNEARTHED.

MORE FROM LESS: The two numbers. 20 and 19, are written in Roman numerals, XX and XIX. Take XX (20) from XIX (19) leaves L which is one.

REVERSALS: The two missing words are: 1. Rood. 2. Door.

MIXED-UP MAXIM: Restoring the letters of each jumbled word to their correct order makes the maxim read: Constant dropping wears away the stone.

N	A	G	■	B	O	R	A	H	■	S	T	O	L	E						
E	R	A	■	A	L	A	T	E	■	L	I	N	E	S						
F	A	R	A	D	A	Y	■	L	I	O	N	■	A	S						
■	■	L	I	E	F	■	G	E	N	E	■	A	V	E						
H	E	A	R	N	■	G	A	N	G	■	I	B	E	X						
O	W	N	S	■	E	R	E	■	E	N	O	E	■	■						
R	E	D	■	J	M	I	A	K	■	O	W	L	E	T						
A	L	■	B	L	U	M	■	E	L	L	A	■	R	I						
E	L	G	I	N	■	M	A	N	E	T	■	S	A	G						
■	■	A	L	A	S	■	E	Y	E	■	G	A	T	E						
K	A	R	L	■	A	U	R	A	■	D	O	L	O	R						
A	N	Y	■	T	I	N	Y	■	G	I	L	A	■	■						
F	I	■	H	A	L	O	■	A	L	A	D	D	I	N						
I	L	I	U	M	■	N	O	L	A	N	■	I	D	E						
R	E	N	T	E	■	A	R	A	D	A	■	N	A	Y						

THIS WEE[illegible]SS-WORD PUZZLE

Hard Luck—"Why are you crying, little girl?"

"'Cause my brother has holidays and I don't."

"Well, why don't you have holidays?"

"'Cause I don't go to school yet."—"The Moravian."

* * *

Next Best Thing—"Did they take an X-ray photo of your wife's jaw at the hospital?"

"They tried to, but they could only get a moving picture."—"Los Angeles Times."

* * *

Our of Control—"That singer has his voice well under control."

"I cannot agree—every time anybody asks him, he sings."—"En Rolig Half Timma (Gothenburg.")

* * *

Swell Affair—"Well, Mary," said the minister, kindly, "you didn't come to our little gathering last night, after all. How was that?"

"Please, sir, I had a little gathering of my own that prevented me."

"Oh? And where was it?"

"If you pleace, sir, it was on the back of my neck."—"The Lutheran."

Those Husbands—"Delighted to have met you, Mrs. Higgins," gushed the new resident. "Do come over and see us one night."

"So sorry, dear," replied Mrs. Higgins, "but we never go anywhere. You see, my husband is partially paralyzed."

"Oh, don't let that worry you. My husband is that way more than half his time."—"Washington Star."

* * *

Flight—"Mamma, do angels have wings?"

"Yes, dear," replied the mother.

"And can angels fly, mamma?"

"Yes, dear."

"Daddy said nurse was an angel last night. When will she fly?"

"To-morrow," replied the mother.—"Weekly News (Auckland, N. Z.")

* * *

New York Times: "Miraculous Soviet industrial records are Stalin's. Breakdowns are Trotsky's."

Rouben Mamoulian: "The motion picture industry not different from the underwear industry."

Medical Note—Lapidus was worried. His wife was undergoing an operation.

"Vid me it's like dis," he told a friend. "I dun't mind de forty dollars so much. It's de tarrible denger."

"Dun't be silly," smiled his friend. "Vot kind dengerous operation could it be—ven it costs only forty dollars?"—Mark Hellinger in "New York Mirror."

* * *

Ever Thus—The man at the theater was annoyed by the conversation in the row behind.

"Excuse me," he said, "but we can't hear a word."

"Oh," replied the talkative one; "and is it any business of yours what I'm telling my wife?"—"The Rail (Aurora, Ill.")

* * *

F. J. Huddleston: "It is easier to let loose the dogs of war than to catch and kennel them again."

* * *

Father: "Come here, Tommy, I'm going to dust the seat of your trousers with this cane."

Tommy: "Don't be old-fashioned, dad. Couldn't you use the vacuum-cleaner"?

Our Humorist At Large

"Now I can at least have a few hours' peace."

"My suit case is too small so I have to have the hotel labels put on my leather coat."

"Is your husband any good at wipin' up?"
"No, moppin' up is his long suit."

"How many times have you been caned in school?"
"I don't know—I have no interest for what goes on behind my back."

Wife: "Mother sent me a speaking likeness of herself to-day."
Husband: "I don't want to hear it."

Blotto: "Thanks for bringing me home, but don't go yet— you might have to take me to the Hospital in a minute'.'

Lambardi Belle.

—M. F. Sam.

A Dumb Follower.

—D. D. Barale.

HERRING

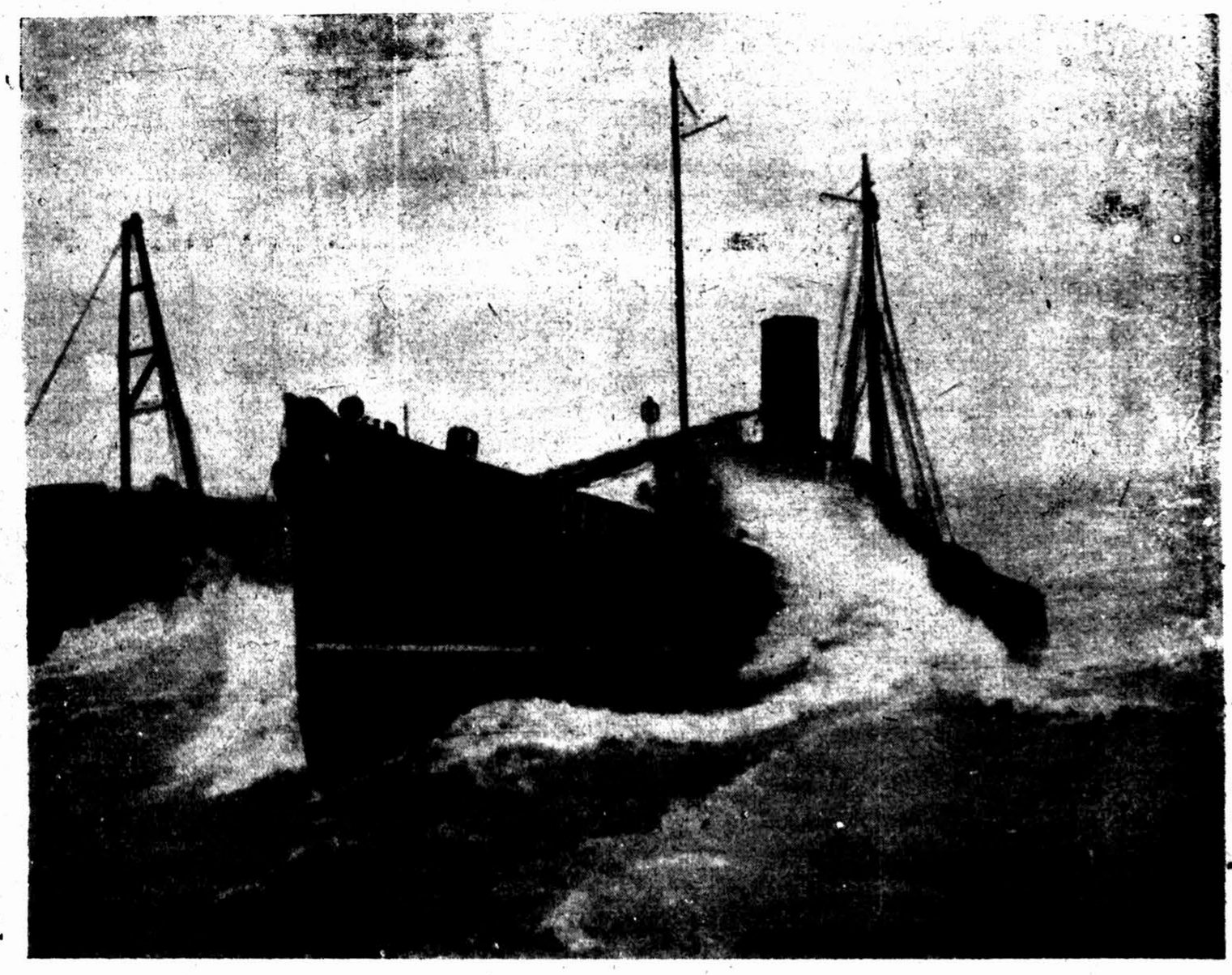
DRIFTER

"STRIVE"

BATTLING

AGAINST

SEA GALE



Waiting for the tide.

A midday wash.

—Photos by S. Michael.

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December 5, 1937.

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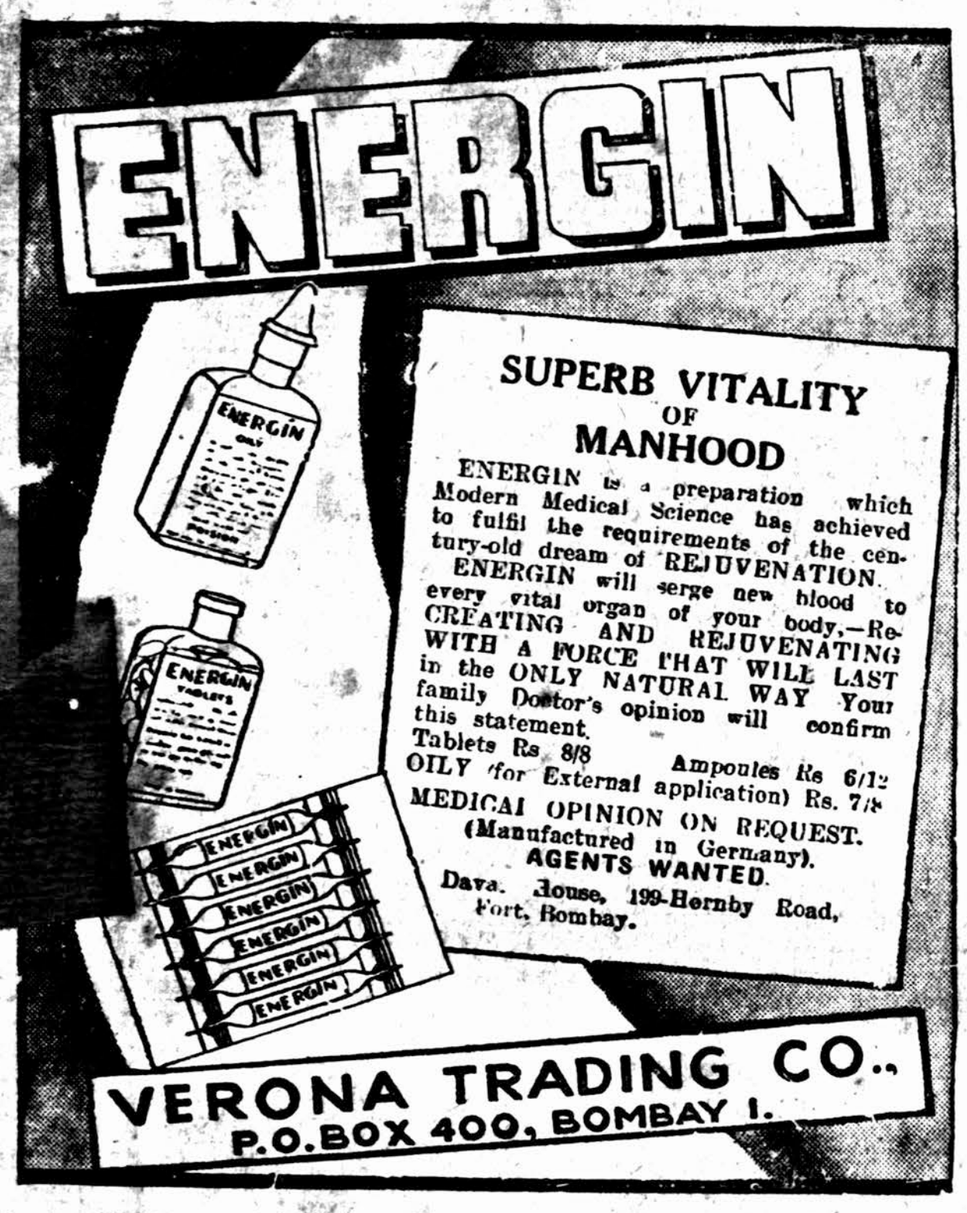

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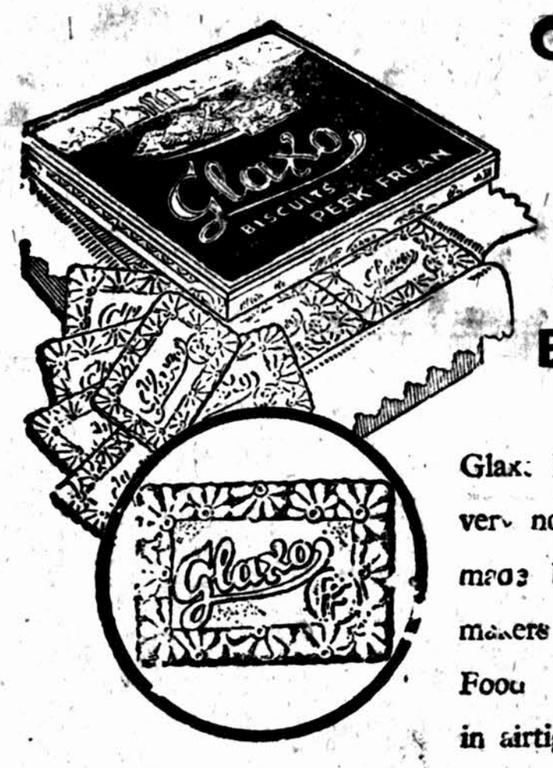

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Glaxo
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PEEK FREAN

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ASSORTED CREAM · MILK (in airtight cartons)

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